

HIDDEN MILLIONS
IN DODGED TAXES
ARE DISCOVERED

Personal Property Worth
Thirty Millions Brought to
Light by Efforts of the
State Commissioners.

NEW LAW GAVE CLUE

Local Assessors, Under Op-
eration of Statute, Learn of
Corporation Securities Held
by Many Estates.

Through the efforts of local assessors in the cities and towns of Massachusetts, working in conjunction with the office of the state tax commissioner, approximately \$30,000,000 of personal property which has heretofore escaped taxation has this year been "discovered" and placed in the valuation lists. Two hundred and ten of the 354 cities and towns have thus far been heard from, and these show a total increase of \$26,485,336, but as several cities, including Boston, are among those which have not yet made returns, there is no doubt that the total figures will go over \$30,000,000.

The property which is thus brought into the valuation lists is wholly personal, consisting largely of shares of stock in business corporations, and has been discovered largely through the workings of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, requiring the state tax commissioner to place at the disposal of local assessors such information as he may secure through the inheritance tax law.

The law creating supervisors of assessors has also proved very helpful, as these new officials have a roving commission under which they go all over the commonwealth assisting assessors. They also have authority to examine records in registries of deeds, probate courts, etc., and such information as they gather through these sources is also placed at the disposal of local assessors.

In Boston the assessors have not yet finished their work of looking up the property, but already, it is understood, something over \$2,000,000 worth of property has been found and added to the valuation list.

Returns from Other Cities.

The cities which have thus far made returns to the tax commissioner are as follows, the first column giving the amount of property newly found, and the second the tax that will be assessed upon it:

Pittsfield	\$ 361,231.00	\$5,538.27
Fall River	286,950.00	5,509.44
New Bedford	178,206.00	14,785.89
Everett	293,962.00	5,708.44
Beverly	149,125.00	3,116.77
Gloucester	44,100.00	1,217.50
Haverhill	42,500.00	807.50
Lawrence	65,150.00	1,094.52
Lynn	104,550.00	2,099.00
Chicago	28,100.00	775.17
Holyoke	44,300.00	3,065.10
Cambridge	151,000.00	10,136.50
Lowell	1,411,200.00	29,400.48
Malden	872,200.00	16,746.24
Medford	12,000.00	377.60
Newton	213,500.00	3,891.16
Waltham	10,000.00	190.80
Woburn	35,157.00	1,091.57
Quincy	38,000.00	779.01
Brookline	227,570.00	4,764.57
Fitchburg	61,822.48	1,211.89
Worcester	285,850.00	14,379.45

(Continued on Page Two.)

BAY STATE IDEA FOR HOME
IS PRAISED BY PRESIDENT

President Calls Conference on
Child Dependents and Com-
mends Practice of Family
Supervision.

Bostonians are greatly interested in the conference to be held in Washington the latter part of January at which consideration of the care of dependent children by the various states will be taken up. The conference was called by President Roosevelt in response to an appeal from leading charity organizations of the country identified with the movement to create a national child-placing agency, as against orphan institutions.

Noted Persons to Attend.

Noted persons from various parts of the country will attend. Among those who will speak are Judge Lindsay of the juvenile court of Denver, Jacob Riis of New York and Booker T. Washington.

In calling the conference and addressing those whom he especially desired to have present, President Roosevelt took occasion to commend the practice of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in sending dependent children out to private homes. In regard to this the President said:

"I am confident that you will be impressed with the very great importance of the subject. Surely nothing ought to interest our people more than the care of children who are destitute and neglect-

SUGAR MAGNATE
SPRECKELS DIES

Noted Californian Won Re-
nown for Bettering Civic
Conditions of San Francisco
—His Career.

SAN FRANCISCO—Claus Spreckels, the multi-millionaire sugar magnate, died here at 5 o'clock this morning.

Claus Spreckels' career is written large in the annals of California and Hawaii. One of the "sugar kings" of the world, he spent his wealth in the betterment of his adopted city, San Francisco, with the same largeness of mind that characterized his money-making enterprises.

A German by nativity, he was a splendid type of the American citizen of the Golden West. He was born in Lamstedt, Hanover, in 1828, and came to the United States in 1846; was employed in Charleston, S. C., and New York and went to San Francisco in 1856.

He engaged first in storekeeping and other enterprises, then established in 1863, the Bay Sugar refinery, procuring his raw material from Hawaii, the industrial importance of which country to the United States he foresaw.

He acquired sugar property in those islands, invented a new refining process, built new refineries and became the proprietor of a beet sugar farm of 1500 acres and a factory at Watsonville, Cal. His vast interests also included the ownership of a large share in the oceanic steamship lines plying between San Francisco and the Hawaiian islands.

Mr. Spreckels contributed large sums to the relief work at the time of the earthquake and fire, personally strove to better the traction service of the city and aided the movement for city government reform.

MANGANESE STEEL
RAIL TO SUPPLANT
THE OTHER KIND?

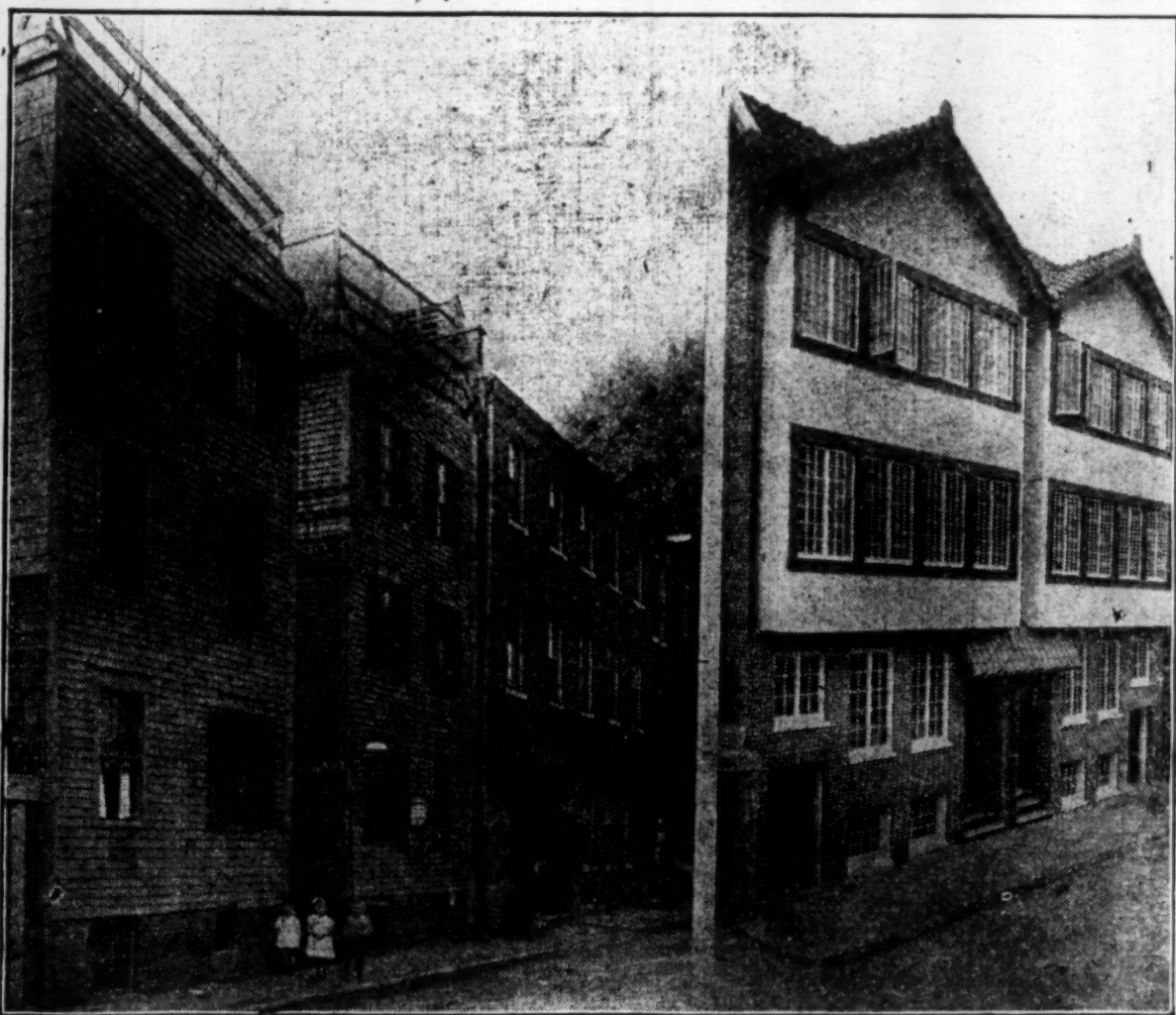
New Invention Will, Paterson
Engineer Says, Outlast the
Product Now in Use by Ten
Years to One.

PATERSON, N. J.—A new kind of railroad rail, made of a material which has been called "manganese steel," and which, according to experts, will revolutionize the rail making industry is to be manufactured by the Passaic Steel Company.

The new rail is considerably heavier and costs more a ton to produce than rails at present in use on the lines, made by the Bessemer and open hearth processes. Negotiations are now under way with the leading railroads for the product.

John R. Lee, a Paterson structural engineer, said: "The new rail has this advantage over the old rail in that it has longer life. The difference is just about ten to one. The rails used at present on the roads must be renewed every few months, and I know of instances where the rails in the subway and on other roads have been relaid every six months. "The new rail," said Mr. Lee, "is a preventive of accidents. Statistics show that 50 per cent of all accidents take place on curves. With this new rail these can be practically done away with."

Modern Houses Replace Tenement Block



FORMER APARTMENT BUILDINGS AND THAT WHICH HAS REPLACED THEM ON LIME STREET, BOSTON. Picture on left shows old type plain, frame three-family house. View on right indicates artistic result of improvements done by Alderman Matthew Hale.

Down in the heart of the West End of Boston is a model new apartment building which is attracting much attention, and because of it Matthew Hale, a young lawyer who has been elected to the Boston board of aldermen, is gaining recognition as a civic reformer who practices what he preaches.

Mr. Hale has taken a special interest in the improvement of tenement property in the less favored part of the city.

Mr. Hale recently bought two tumble-down "tenement buildings on Lime street, between Brimmer street and River street. The houses were occupied by 12 families. He engaged another active regenerator of property in the neighborhood, Frank A. Bourne, who is an architect, to plan a model tenement building to replace the old ones.

The new structure is for craftsmen's studios and it is filled with such workers.

The fine new building of English design, standing among structures strongly in contrast, is of a character which causes nearly everybody passing that way to turn and look at it. Its walls are of brick and cement, with tile roof or mansard gables.

"Mr. Hale," his architect says, "has proceeded on the principle that the best way to bring about civic righteousness is to set a good example."

TRIO DISCUSSES
SOCIAL REFORM

Members of the Twentieth Century Club furnished the arguments in the weekly discussion at the clubhouse today on the subject of "Social Reform," and Rev. Bradley Gilman, Philip Davis and Prof. George Harmon of Tufts College were the principal speakers.

Professor Harmon in his talk declared that the only way of bringing about the much needed reforms was by the education of the consciences of the people. "The coal trade today," said Professor Harmon, "is controlled by men who not only control the men who sell the coal, but control and dictate the rates at which it shall be transported, because they are joint owners of the railroads and mines." The monopoly of the coal trade, he maintained, is but a phase of the general situation, applicable to all the departments of our commercial life.

Transportation lines, including the express companies, have a system of private taxation of the people, he claimed, and asserted that our only remedy is in the enlightenment and education of the consciences of the American people.

RUMOR MCARTHY
HAS RESIGNED

A rumor that Secretary of the Treasury, George B. Cortelyou, has demanded the resignation of Jeremiah J. McCarthy, collector of the port of Boston, was current in local political circles today. Mr. McCarthy could not be located and nothing in the way of a confirmation could be secured from Washington.

The cause of the alleged demand from Washington was said to be due to Mr. McCarthy's activity in local politics. The members of the Republican City Committee declared they knew nothing of the alleged demands until late this afternoon and none of them would make any comments on the matter until they had conferred with Mr. McCarthy.

AUTHOR OF POOR'S
MANUAL ASSIGNS

NEW YORK—Henry W. Poor, who carries on business under the name of H. W. Poor & Co., 33 Wall street, assigned today for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Poor is the publisher of "Poor's Manual of Railroads," president of the Postal Telegraph Company of Texas, and a director of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

At the Boston office of H. W. Poor & Co., 33 Congress street, it was said this noon that no statement of the firm's affairs could be given out there, but that one would soon be issued by the New York office.

STREET RAILWAY MAN RESIGNS.

TRENTON, N. J.—John G. Honecker, 26 years connected with the Tom L. Johnson street railway interests, and for several years vice-president and general manager of the New Jersey & Pennsylvania Traction Company, has turned in his resignation to take effect Jan. 1.

ROOSEVELT NOT
TO INTERFERE IN
THE LABOR CASES

Says It Would Be Improper
to Act While the Appeal of
Gompers, Mitchell and Mor-
rison Is Still Before Courts.

AWAITS A DECISION

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt, through Secretary Loeb, this afternoon made his reply to labor organizations in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case. He says that the case is still before the courts and declares it would be improper for the President to interfere at this time.

When final disposition is made the President could then properly consider whether the terms of imprisonment set by Justice Wright were excessive or improper.

Nothing to Act Upon. "It is, of course, impossible," says the statement, "for the President to act while an appeal is pending, for he has nothing whatever to act about. The courts must finish with the case first, and the defendants are at present at liberty on bail. If the defendants see fit to abandon their appeal, the matter will then, of course, be brought before the executive in which case it will receive immediate and careful consideration."

"But the defendants have a perfect right to prosecute their appeal and if successful in the final court, then to ask for a pardon or commutation. "The President has already instructed the department of justice to keep him fully informed as to the progress of the case, so that in the event of it becoming proper for him to act, he may already have at his disposal all the facts which will enable him to decide whether there was justification for the sentence, and whether, if there was justification for some punishment, the sentence is, or is not, altogether too severe."

"But at present, the President has no more to do with the case than with the case of the \$29,000,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis on the Standard Oil Company, which is also on appeal and concerning which the President has also been repeatedly asked to interfere by well meaning persons, who did not know that he could not interfere, while the matter was still before the courts on appeal."

The President, in his statement, calls attention to the fact that the action is a civil suit between private parties, in which the government could not have intervened, even if it had desired to do so. He also states: "Whether the President does or does not think the sentence of Mr. Gompers and his associates excessive, is not of present consequence."

B. & M. ASKS BONDS
WORTH MILLIONS

The Boston and Maine Railroad Company has filed with the board of railroad commissioners a petition for authority to issue bonds to the amount of \$11,700,000, payable in 20 years from date, with interest at 4½ per cent.

The proceeds of the bonds are to be used in funding the company's floating debt, purchasing new equipment and paying for necessary additions to the property.

SLATED TO SUCCEED GOV. SMITH. WASHINGTON—W. Cameron Forbes, of Boston, vice-governor-general of the Philippines, is slated to succeed Governor-General Smith at the head of the Philippine government whenever he chooses to return.

CREWLESS CRAFT
STRIKES ON SHOAL

CHATHAM, Mass.—The Boston schooner Harry Messer, drifting without a crew and with her riding lights set, crossed a portion of the Nantucket shoals Friday night without running into any of the many vessels passing through the tortuous channel, and finally grounded on the Handkerchief Shoal, three miles off shore, where she filled with water and sank.

The crew abandoned the schooner after she had struck on Pollock Rip, causing a bad leak. The vessel began to fill, and Capt. Pierce, her commander, ordered his men to row to the Shoveloff Lightship, where they were given shelter.

The Messer was bound from Baltimore for Boston with 3000 tons of soft coal.

GOLF IS GERMAN
ENVOY'S PASTIME

WASHINGTON—"No, I don't play tennis, but I'm great for golf," remarked the new German ambassador, Count Johann von Bernstorff, today. He frankly admitted that he had heard that the President-elect's favorite game is golf.

Knowledge that the Kaiser's new representative is an expert on the links had preceded him, and members of the diplomatic corps are wondering whether it does not mean the eclipsing of Ambassador Jusserand of France in presidential favor. Tennis is President Roosevelt's favorite recreation, and Jusserand has been his almost daily companion on the White House courts during the season.

ENVOY FOR U. S.
TO FAR EAST?

CHICAGO—The Inter-Ocean today in a news article says:

"Col. James H. Lewis, a well-known attorney, who left Chicago for New Orleans two weeks ago, and is now in San Francisco, will go to Japan and China on a secret mission for the state department, it is said, before returning to this city."

"The nature of Colonel Lewis' mission is not known even to his private secretary, according to a statement made by the latter, but it is known that he is carrying letters from President Roosevelt and the secretary of state."

SHIPS END HARD TRIPS
FIND HARBOR AT BOSTON

Overdue Freighter Hellenes
and the Lancastrian Arrive
After Braving the Heavy
Seas.

Two ocean freighters, the Lancastrian, from Liverpool, and the Hellenes, from South America, have arrived in port with stories of terrific gales at sea, which damaged both vessels.

The Lancastrian, which left Liverpool December 12, was nearly two days overdue. The captain reported that on December 17, about 1 o'clock in the morning, a mighty sea swept over the bows, tore off the forehatch and bowled down the forecastle.

A Seventy Mile Gale. Last Sunday a seventy-mile gale developed and the tremendous seas swept away several ventilators, destroyed one lifeboat and damaged another.

Captain Anderson of the Hellenes reported that his wheel chain, snapped when off Nantucket Shoals Lightship, tearing away the door to the engine room and allowing the stockhold and engine room to be flooded. With the wind blowing 75 knots, the engines were stopped and the freighter drifted in the mountainous seas until the engineers, working like mad, repaired the break.

PICK UP A CARRIER PIGEON.

The Hellenes brought in a carrier pigeon which caused much speculation. It bore a leg band of Antwerp, Belgium, perature 26 to 32 degrees.

ELKS ENJOINED
BY THE COURT

Officers of Local Lodge and
Boston University Are For-
bidden to Consummate Real
Estate Deal.

Judge Dana of the superior court today ordered a temporary injunction to issue on the bill of Charles A. Kelly and nine others, members of Boston lodge No. 10, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, against Lawrence H. Sullivan, exalted ruler, and other officers of Boston lodge and the Boston University Corporation and its officers, restraining the defendants from conveying the property of the lodge, 287, 289, 291, 293 Columbus avenue, to the university corporation; from accepting the option given by the university corporation to buy the Jacob Sleeper Hall property in Somerset street and enjoining the university corporation and its officers from accepting any payment from the lodge for the Somerset street estate. The case will come up Tuesday on an order of notice.

The complainants allege the meeting at which the lodge voted, 187 to 79, to buy the Somerset street estate, assessed at \$170,000, for \$160,000, as a site for its new headquarters, was improperly and illegally called, and that the vote was illegal, in that it did not constitute a four-fifths vote in the affirmative, as required by the constitution and by-laws of the lodge.

The Elks were to transfer the Columbus avenue estate as first payment, being regarded as \$80,000 in value, and the university was to take a mortgage of \$100,000 for the balance.

GOVERNMENT AIDS
PITTSBURG PROBE;
ACTION IS SECRET

The Voters' League Continues
Investigation and Main-
tains Silence As to Its Find-
ings.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Anxiety prevails throughout political and financial circles of the city today while the federal and municipal ferrets are burrowing into the secret system of corruption which is said to have honeycombed the fiscal relationship between a coterie of councilmen and the heads of well known and solvent banking institutions.

The Voters' League has expressed no wish to purchase the evidence of any man now under investigation with immunity. The Voters' League maintains a discreet silence as to its operations, and it is generally known that the civic organization is being supported materially by the federal government through a corps of national bank examiners and investigators from the department of justice.

It is reported that a second alderman is ready to tell what he knows of the alleged process of corruption.

Extreme confidence in the stability of the financial institutions undergoing the scrutiny of the government is prevalent. An exhaustive report on these illegal practices is being prepared by National Bank Examiner Nesbit.

SHIPS END HARD TRIPS
FIND HARBOR AT BOSTON

numbered 7977, with a "70" between horizontal lines. The bird fell exhausted on the Hellenes' deck when off Brazil, and, if it came from Antwerp, must have flown 3500 miles.

RIOTS OCCUR IN MOSCOW.

MOSCOW—A number of policemen, including Baron Cotte, chief of the secret political police, and Colonel Muraki, were slain today in a clash with revolutionists in a villa near this city. Troops are now on the scene.

Weather Forecast

For the second time within a week a predicted storm has been deflected from its calculated course and Boston and vicinity have escaped the visitation. The early temperature today was mild and the sky was overcast at intervals, followed during the morning by clearing and slightly colder atmosphere.

Observations at 8 a. m. in Boston: Temperature 38 above zero. Sky partly cloudy. Wind west, eight miles an hour. High tide at 1 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

Following is the forecast: For New England: Fair and colder tonight, except in the northwest portions; Sunday partly cloudy; fresh northwest winds; diminishing and becoming variable.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and colder; Sunday warmer; light to moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature 26 to 32 degrees.

BOSTON TO GOTHAM
AIRSHIP LINE NOW
TO BE PERFECTED

Charles J. Glidden, Promoter
of Scheme, Says Permanent
Company Will Be Formed
Here Soon.

ALL TO FLY SOON

Balloonist Says That Nearly
Two Hundred People Made
Ascensions In Bay State
Last Year.

A conference will be held in Boston within the next week or 10 days by the promoters of aerial navigation between Boston and New York to formulate definite plans of operation, was the statement made today by Charles J. Glidden, who represents the Aerial Navigation Company.

Mr. Glidden further stated that another year would see a tremendous advancement in the line of air navigation. "The air will be full of ships," he declared.

During the past year 175 persons have made balloon ascensions in the state of Massachusetts, and the average cost has been \$65 for each ascension made.

Plan Permanent Company.

The Aerial Navigation Company, which has had a temporary organization since August last, will during the coming week perfect a permanent organization.

The company will confer with Capt. T. S. Baldwin and S. W. Bowman, who represents the Clement-Bayard Dirigible Company of France, and the size of the new dirigible will be decided upon, which will be the only one thus far used for commercial purposes.

Carries Three Persons.

The length of the dirigible probably will be 110 feet with a carrying capacity of three persons.

The company has a permanent station at the old Newton athletic grounds and landing privileges have been secured on Commonwealth avenue, near the Allston golf grounds, and on the Charles river bank on the Cambridge side of Harvard bridge.

Sail Over Boston.

In moderate easterly and southerly winds the dirigible can be sailed over Boston and the coast cities, but with westerly winds voyages will be made by the way of Framingham and Worcester to New York.

If the company meets with the success it hopes for, additional stations will be established outside the cities of Framingham, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford and New York, and other dirigibles will be constructed with a large carrying capacity.

BIG SUM FOR SYRACUSE SCHOOLS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The board of education of this city has asked for an appropriation of \$330,000 for the operation and maintenance of the public schools of the city during the coming year. This makes the total amount asked by the board for the coming year \$820,000. A large part of the appropriation, if secured, will be used for the construction of new buildings.

WORLD'S CHANGES PENNY BY FORMER CORNELL TEACHER

A Glance Backward Over
Ten Decades With Goldwin
Smith Finds Democracy
Triumphant.

MAN IS ADVANCING

ITHACA, N. Y.—The one-time Cornell University professor, Goldwin Smith, the English publicist, scholar and educator, reviews for his friends in Ithaca the remarkable changes that have taken place in the world during his lifetime. In a holiday message to the students, some months ago he promised to write a message for the Cornell Era. Now 86 years old, he fulfilled his promise, and the holiday number of the magazine contains a short article entitled "Then and Now." It says:

"Eighty years ago in an old house of an old English town a little boy was lying in bed listening to the holiday chimes, perhaps to the last call of the watchman on the street, and looking at the servant lighting the fire with the flint steel and tinderbox of the old time. Since that morning what changes!

Afterblasts of Waterloo. The main storm of the French revolution may be said to have ended at Waterloo. But there has been a series of afterblasts which have changed the political face of all Europe and is now apparently extending itself to the hitherto stagnant east. We may set down in some measure to the same account the overthrow by civil war of the same power in the United States.

"The impelling force everywhere has been democracy, generally triumphant, advancing to rule apparently even in Russia and in England completely possessed of the legislative seat of real power, the House of Commons, though a remnant of aristocratic control still retains a precarious existence in the House of Lords.

United States Rear Guard of Democracy. The United States now instead of being the vanguard of democracy might almost be said to be its rear guard, the power of the Presidency and the Senate making its constitution in some respects the most conservative of the set.

"Not less but rather more momentous than the political movement and fraught with ultimate change is the advance of improvement, which in two or three generations has been almost miraculous and has carried mechanical invention with it. Mechanical invention, with steamship, rail and telegraph, is bringing the nations into far closer communication and making of them in some respects almost one commonwealth.

Locomotion's Magical Change. "Even this movement in India is due in no small measure to the substitution for the long voyage around the cape of the short route by the Suez canal. Magical in locomotion has been the change.

"About half a century ago Greville, as he tells us in his 'Memoirs,' was traveling by the first built of the English railroads. He is astonished at hearing that an engine driver had been going at a pace of 45 miles an hour, but he is happy to learn that the man has been dismissed by the company.

Emigration Fuses Labor. "Emigration has now been made so easy that the labor markets are becoming fused. The demarcations of national character can hardly fail to become less sharp. Language must always be a boundary. But even this, commerce and industry being almost always bilingual, is becoming a less sharp division.

"All nations act the fruits of all climes. That little boy would have to grow a little age or beyond before he would taste a banana. The expansion of commerce in all lines has been immense. The humble cask-shop in old Reading, at which that little boy bought cake, has become a great biscuit firm employing thousands of hands.

War Machines Are Retrograde. "In one way, unhappily, invention has been retrograde. It has always been increasing the construction of new instruments of war, the incentives to enmity between nations or the appeal to violence and destruction.

"The child when still a youth heard a great professor struggling to reconcile geology with Genesis. Now he reads the work of a religious writer such as Gladstone struggling to reconcile Genesis with geology.

"Let the evolutionists, however, remember two things: First, that evolution cannot have evolved itself; second, that unlike brutes humanity, as we have been here noting, advances, and we cannot tell what the end will be; whether it may not be the final ascendancy of the spiritual over the material in man. Man, let the evolutionists remember, advances and rises. The beast does not."

TWO SAVED FROM FIRE.

TAUNTON—George McCall carried William McCall to safety Friday when his home on Tremont street was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Anne Hoyer, of Park street, was throwing out water pipes when her clothing became ignited. James Sullivan smothered the flame with a blanket.

LECTURE ON FLOWER RAISING.

Beginning Jan. 9, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will give a course of free lectures in Horticultural Hall on subjects of special interest in flower raising. After each lecture there will be a discussion of the paper by the audience.

An Epitomized Glance At Prof. Smith's Message

In reviewing the world's changes in the past 80 years, Goldwin Smith, the English publicist and former professor at Cornell University says:

"Let the evolutionists remember that evolution cannot have evolved itself and, unlike brutes, humanity advances.

"The impelling force everywhere has been democracy, generally triumphant.

"Mechanical means of communication are making nations almost one commonwealth.

"Easy emigration is fusing labor markets.

"War machines are retrograde inventions."

SALOON BUILDING FOR SCHOOL USE

Lynn Estate Leases It to the
City Because No-License
Was Voted and It Would
Otherwise Be Vacant.

LYNN, Mass.—The school bells of this city on Monday morning will summon pupils to a building at Summer and Linden streets, built originally for the sale of liquor, which will then be opened by the city as a primary school.

The building is owned by the Hurley estate. This estate controlled during license times much of the liquor traffic in Lynn. The building at Summer and Linden streets was built last year for a saloon, but when Lynn voted no-license this idea had to be given up.

Tried to Secure Building. The city finding that the Burns street primary school would not accommodate the great increase in pupils, endeavored to secure the building for its overflow. The estate, however, refused to lease the building, believing that this year Lynn would again become a license city. The building remained vacant.

When the city voted no-license this year the school officials again tried to secure a lease of the building and were successful.

Lease Is For Year.

The lease is for a year, with a clause stating that a renewal may be taken in case Lynn goes no-license next year.

Between 30 and 35 pupils will be accommodated in the new school. Miss Mary E. Anthony, now at the Burns street school, will have charge of the new school.

BAY STATE MAKES CLOTH FOR TAFT

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—That President-elect Taft shall be suitably garbed as becomes the first citizen of the United States on the occasion of his inaugural is the care of the operatives of the Woonsocket Worsteds Works, as well as of the Sheriff Worsteds Company at Fitchburg.

The cloth for his inaugural suit is being made at the latter company's mills, out of yarn spun by the former. The yarn for the suit was made last week, about 100 pounds in quantity, on a special order for the Fitchburg plant. The order was placed by telephone and the worsteds people were impressed with the necessity of making perfect goods.

That they were impressed is evident from the fact that two whole days were taken to make the yarn, which was given special attention in every detail of its manufacture.

The President of the United States is inaugurated in conventional afternoon dress, frock coat, gray-striped trousers, tile hat and patent leather shoes, with dark gloves.

LILLEY CLAIMS LAW IS VIOLATED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The special election court granted on the plea of George L. Fox to investigate charges against the election methods of Governor-elect George L. Lilley and his political agent, Col. I. M. Ullman, organization leader in this county, and which was granted under the Connecticut corrupt practices act, was called today, Judges Silas A. Robinson and E. L. Bennett of the superior court presiding.

Lilley's counsel introduced a protest against the constitutionality of the corrupt practices act in pleading which it was said that the act contravenes several sections of the state constitution, especially in the paragraphs which provide for an inquiry of the kind now opened.

The sitting of this court is of exceptional interest, not alone to politicians, but to the legal fraternity, as the procedure, it is expected, will follow English precedents.

ITALY TO CHEER AMERICAN FLEET

NAPLES—A cordial welcome is being prepared for the ships of the United States battleship fleet, which are expected to make a visit here about Jan. 17. The squadron assigned to this port is understood to consist of the Wisconsin, Illinois and Kearsarge, under command of Rear Admiral Potter.

The ships are expected to stop here 10 days and in the course of the visit the admiral and his staff will go to Rome where they will be received by King Victor Emmanuel and Vice-Admiral Mirabelli, the minister of the navy.

Among the entertainments for the officers there will be a dinner given by the Duke of Aosta at Capo di Monte.

Where Coasters Vie For Prizes

Oberhof, Thuringia, Center of
Competitive Bob-Sledding
for Which Tournaments Are
Held.

Oberhof—in the ancient landgraviate of Thuringia, now split up into a number of duchies subaltern to the Kaiser's empire—is the theater of one of the triumphs of the American manufacturer.

The American-made bob sled, famous on New England hillsides for generations, has been adopted by Thuringian youth and made the basis of some of the most thrilling open-air athletic contests of the year.

What young America knows as the old-fashioned winter sport of coasting has been taken up under different names all over the world where the seasons favor youth with snow and ice, but in Thuringia, which has a hilly terrain admirably suited to the purpose, competitive bob-sledding has become a winter fad which promises to become permanent.

Center for Tournaments. Oberhof is a great center for these "fests" of tournaments, which rival some of the break-neck exploits of the Swiss skiers and of the Canadian tobogganists. The rivals for bob-sledding honors form themselves in clubs or vereins, the different uniforms of which can be discerned in the picture by the different colored top-knots of their caps.

The black eagle of Prussia, which has become the imperial arms of Germany, forms the basis of some of their decorations, as seen on the breast of the

RAND MINES GOLD IN PARIS VAULTS

Economists Are Wondering
Why the Bank of France
Is Hoarding so Much Yellow
Metal in Its Vaults.

Every week a ship sails northward from Cape Colony with a cargo of gold which is the output of the Rand mines. No fleet of Spanish galleons in the olden times, says the Philadelphia Press, during the conquest of Peru and Mexico was ever laden with richer prizes than are those work-a-day steamers that ply between South Africa and London.

But just as regularly as this endless chain of vessels comes and goes, the yellow cargo, after being dumped down in the British capital, is carried away to France, where it remains.

Gold Goes to Paris. The questions that instantly arise to the minds of economists everywhere outside of France are these: How can Paris store this immense stream of gold into its own vaults; and why does it wish to do so? Bankers have become bewildered by the enormous flow of gold to Paris. A good deal more than one-fourth of all the gold which was mined in the past year has found its way into the Bank of France.

France Keeps Her Money. In the twelvemonth \$125,000,000 of gold has been added to the French reserve.

And the amazing part of it is that during the same time there has been a huge decrease of exactly \$125,000,000 in the amount of money loaned by the Bank of France, while the addition to notes in circulation was only \$10,000,000. The gold, therefore, is not being used as a basis for paper money. The hoards are intended, apparently, for other purposes.

A Strange Phenomenon.

It is a well known fact that gold is the handmaiden of prosperity. It would be difficult to exaggerate the influence for good produced upon the world by the abundance of gold since the grains of yellow were first found in that California mill race 60 years ago.

The fact that France is disposed to lock up such a large proportion of the annual production of this life-blood of business only adds to the general interest in this strange phenomenon.

TINSEL POSTAL CARDS HELD UP

Those who have mailed postal cards recently bearing designs in tinsel or mica need not feel surprised if the addressees fail to receive them, for thousands of such missives have been held by the postal authorities.

A great number of these cards were enclosed in wax paper by their senders, and in cases where the postage stamps were affixed outside the waxed paper they will be forwarded to their destination, but where the paper has been placed over the stamps, rendering the cancellation of the stamps impossible without unwrapping, the department will refuse to forward them. Most of these cards are directed to Canadian addresses.

The senders, when known, will be notified from the dead letter office of the disposition made of the cards.

CHARITY RELIEF COSTS MILLIONS

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York state spent about \$2,500,000 for charity during the fiscal year just closed, according to the state board of charities. The state appropriated for the 15 institutions under the direct charge of the board \$1,854,492. The number of persons maintained was 10,601.



STARTING POINT AT OBERHOF.

sweater of one of the contestants in the foreground. The big flat-topped caps of the military can be seen blended in the crowd, as the military patronize and encourage such sports among the people. The officer in the gateway is in full uniform and evidently on duty, as the wear-in of his "iron-cap" denotes.

Contests of Speed and Skill. The contests involve not only the speed with which the competitors make the descent of the glazed courses upon their flashing steel-shod steeds, but the skill and daring with which they manipulate them and negotiate the various dips and obstacles which make the pas-

sage difficult and exciting. Prizes of substantial nature are given to encourage proficiency in this healthful and manly amusement.

To what extent outdoor sports play a part on the program of the fun-loving German lad and the influence that the ancient military systems have upon the national life may be gathered from the character of the snow images which have been modeled to stand guard over the starting point. The one on the left represents a "lands-knecht" or militia warrior of centuries ago, while that on the right shows a soldier of more modern times with rifle and knapsack.

Mary Anderson Not To Appear On Stage



MRS. ANTONIO F. DE NAVARRO, Famous as Mary Anderson.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Antonio F. de Navarro, who is known and loved by the American theatre public as Mary Anderson, so she has left the stage forever. Mrs. de Navarro, with her husband and two children, is now in this country on a visit.

It is the former actress' first visit in eight years and ever since she arrived at the dock the other day there has been more or less rumor in theatrical circles that she would make an appearance on the stage during her stay here. At first she was strongly attracted to a project that called for her appearance before the footlights to raise a Mary Anderson fund for aiding chorus girls to mount the ladder of success.

Lately, however, certain difficulties in the way of such a performance have come to light, and Mrs. de Navarro now says:

"I don't think I will ever go on the stage again. I have been leading a most happy life with husband and family and want to continue that life without any distractions therefrom."

CHINA IS AFTER PEACE, NOT WAR

It has remained for Sir Robert Hart—an Englishman who has spent his life in China and who has a knowledge of the Chinese second to that of no man—to make it known that there is no such thing as a "yellow peril"; that the Chinaman does not dream dreams of conquered provinces, says the Baltimore News. Sir Robert says the despised Chinaman is animated by no mean and abject a sentiment that he thinks right should decide differences of opinion and that "it ought to be recognized by everybody; why should anybody be compelled," he asks, "to fight for it?" Sir Robert believes that if China ever does become westernized it will not be to overrun the world; on the contrary, she will be so much opposed to militarism that she will throw her strength against the aggressor in the aim to put an end to wars.

WAR IN BALKANS IS REPORTED NEAR

VIENNA—Close political associates of Foreign Minister Baron Von Aehrenthal today quoted him as declaring that Russian Foreign Minister Iswolsky's address to the Duma makes war between Austria and other Balkan states inevitable.

Von Aehrenthal ridicules the expressions of peace in Iswolsky's address as inconsistent with the advice of the Balkans to fight and the accompanying veiled intimation that though Russia does not admit of war preparation, she is ready.

The Austrian foreign office construes this as a threat that Russia means to help those states arrayed against Austria. The foreign minister assumes that the speech represents also the English and French view, as Russia, England and France are known to be practically in accord on the Balkan situation.

RUNAWAY HORSE AVOIDS CHILDREN

New York Animal Encounters Little Girls in Path and Clears them as Hunter Would a Fence.

NEW YORK—Two little girls, neither over 7 years old, were saved from harm by the sagacity and quickness of a horse. The horse was a runaway, the property of Matthew Smith, a liveryman at 241 East 20th street. After coming in from a drive it was unhitched and, becoming frightened, bolted out of the stable, down 20th street.

At the corner of First avenue two little tots stood in the street and seeing the animal charging at them were too bewildered to move. The horse never swerved, but as he reached them rose like a hunter "taking" a fence, sailed over their heads and ran on, crashing into an ash cart, which stopped him.

Axiom Among Horsemen. It is a fact so well established as to be an axiom among horsemen that a horse, given his head, will not step upon a prostrate human being if it sees him.

The Arab horses have been renowned for the delicacy with which they will pick their way among playing children and sleeping people. It is only occasionally that a horse is known to vary from this rule.

Military men find their animals extremely careful about stepping on an unhorsed man, except in times of great excitement, and riders who have to pass among men in bivouac find they are less likely to injure any of the sleepers if they stay in the saddle and let the horses pick their way than if they dismount and try to lead their mounts.

Running Horses Different.

A running horse, however, is a different animal.

Riders in full career have been known to avoid injuring pedestrians by spectacular feats of jumping their horses, the making of which he had spent 25 years, was lost. There were several twenty, ten, five, two and one-half and one dollar gold pieces, besides many valuable silver coins. Among the latter was a silver dollar of 1900. He also lost a gold open-faced watch, of English make, presented to him by his mother, and Captain Randall writes that he gladly will pay \$100 for its return.

BIG IVORY TUSK FOUND IN OHIO

CINCINNATI—Reported to be the largest mastodon ivory tusk found, and which naturalists say is the most perfect specimen ever seen, Fred Salmar has placed on exhibition on Walnut street, near Fifth street, one found in a gravel pit in which he and others are interested, located at Symmes, Ohio, 10 miles from this city.

The tusk from end to end, on a curve, measures 11 feet, and is, according to scientific men, the longest ever found. It is 10 inches in diameter at the widest point and weighs 500 pounds.

The tusk was found some few weeks ago while a number of men employed at the pit were taking out gravel, for which they were compelled to dig down a distance of about 20 feet through rock, underlying which was a dark vein of sand, in which the tusk was found. It is supposed by men who have studied natural history and who have seen the tusk that it had been in the ground since the glacial period and that the beast had gone to get a drink at a lake or river which may have been located at this place, and sunk in quicksand. It is in a fair state of preservation, but to avoid disintegration the owner has applied a coating of shellac and had it mounted.

Remarkable Features Of Tax Disclosures

Local assessors in the cities and towns of Massachusetts, working in conjunction with the office of the state tax commissioner, discover approximately \$30,000,000 of personal property which has heretofore escaped taxation.

Two hundred and ten of the 354 cities and towns have thus far been heard from and these show a total increase of \$26,485,336.

In Boston the assessors have not yet finished their work, but over \$2,000,000 worth of property has already been found and added to the valuation lists.

The property on which payment of taxes has been avoided is mostly in the form of corporation securities, and its existence has been disclosed by the operation of the new inheritance tax law, which compelled the inventory of estates.

DODGED TAXES ARE DISCOVERED

(Continued From Page One.)

Largest Amounts Found.

The towns in which the largest amounts have been found are as follows:

Dover	\$6,152,000.00	\$90,289.60
Nahant	4,938,550.00	51,684.65
Barnstable	48,500.00	938.45
Brewster	64,700.00	1,067.55
Falmouth	81,330.00	1,013.87
Great Barrington	81,700.00	803.80
Lex	129,875.00	3,441.63
North Attleboro	648,662.00	10,508.34
North Attleboro	54,520.00	1,200.96
Manchester	815,362.00	7,964.40
Swampscott	305,400.00	4,886.40
Framingham	258,850.00	4,659.50
Groton	159,887.00	1,725.26
Lexington	938,020.00	18,760.40
Maynard	18,650.00	1,508.13
Wakefield	59,250.00	1,309.54
Westford	34,637.00	1,324.93
Winchester	275,000.00	4,800.06
Brookline	1,581,000.00	18,181.50
Cohasset	608,718.00	7,304.92
Sharon	68,375.00	1,28.18
Gardner	212,045.00	4,558.06
Milford	84,821.00	1,866.07
Northbridge	50,804.00	1,114.09

TWO RECEIVERS DECLINE FEES

Somewhat of a novelty in business and legal circles is the action of United States Senator Winthrop Murray Crane of Dalton and James J. Storrow of Boston in declining the fees to which they were entitled for acting as co-receivers for the Arnold Print Works of North Adams.

Judge Lowell of the United States district court has accepted the receivers' report in the case, which was one of the largest receiverships in several years, and allowed the third co-receiver, Henry E. Warner, \$50,000 for expenses and work on the case. Both Senator Crane and Mr. Storrow declined to accept any compensation for their services.

LAUNDRYMAN FINDS LOST GEMS

Through the honesty of John Pappas, a laundryman at the Hotel Lenox, a \$5000 diamond necklace, the property of Mrs. John DeCosta of New York, which had been lost for three weeks, was returned to her Friday at her New York home.

Mrs. DeCosta was a guest at the Lenox and the hotel authorities and police had searched for it in vain.

On Thursday the laundryman found the necklace between the folds of a sheet which he was putting into the mangle machine, and at once turned it over to the proprietor. Mrs. DeCosta sent a substantial reward to Mr. Pappas.

SHIFT OF MARINE CORPS OFFICERS

Orders from the navy department just received at the Charlestown navy yard reduce quite appreciably the number of marine corps officers stationed there.

Major C. S. Hill is ordered to Charleston, S. C., to take command of the marines at the Charleston naval station, in place of Captain William W. Low.

First Lieut. E. P. Moses is ordered to the Hawaiian islands. He will take charge of a detachment of marines at Philadelphia, and will be joined by others at San Francisco, whence he sails on the cruiser Buffalo for his new post.

First Lieut. J. T. Buttrick will be sent to Norfolk and from there will proceed to Guantanamo, Cuba.

CORNELL SEAL TO BE CHANGED.

ITHACA, N. Y.—A committee from the faculty has announced that the old Cornell seal will be dispensed with, owing to the fact that it does not lend itself readily to decorative purposes. A competition has been started among students and alumni, to close on March 1. The only prize to be offered will be the honor of designing the new seal. The only lettering to appear on the new emblem will be the word "Cornell."

FILES BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Herbert W. Pattee, a broker of 611 Washington street, today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, setting his liabilities at \$32,588.92 and his assets at \$850. The largest unsecured creditors are the Union Trust Company of Boston and W. H. Pattee of Arlington.

LONDON—It is reported that there is much opposition in China to the elevation of the ministers between the United States and China to the rank of ambassadors.

SPECIAL MESSAGE TO DEFEND SECRET SERVICE LABORS

Charge of Espionage Over
Congressmen in General
Denied—Used in Land
Fraud Cases.

USE OF BURNS

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt, in his forthcoming message, will defend the secret service from the charge that it has been used to maintain espionage over members of Congress in general. This charge, freely put in circulation by certain members of the Senate, is said to be absolutely unfounded. Where a crime has been committed and persons charged with complicity the secret service has been used to secure the evidence, but outside of this it is claimed that there is no case where public men have been watched or shadowed at any time or any place.

The principal use of the secret service outside of its regular line of duty in protecting the currency from counterfeiters has been in securing the evidence for the prosecution of cases where public lands have been stolen from the government. The interior department has also used some of Mr. Wilkie's men in the so-called fencing cases. These cases involving public lands have been brought in nearly all the states of the Northwest.

Some Prosecutions Successful.

In some of them prosecutions have been successful. Recently Hyde and Diamond, two rich California operatives, were convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to the penitentiary. The department has also worked up cases against the wealthy Comstock and Richards combination of cattle men for illegal fencing, and many of these cases have been carried to successful conclusions.

Francis J. Heney depended chiefly on the secret service men in working up his cases against the so-called lie-land grafters. The reason Mr. Heney did this was because he found when he began his work that the special agents in the service of the interior department were in many instances in the pay of the conspirators.

CONSIDER RIVERFRONT PLAN.

The railroad commissioners today held a conference at their office on the Springfield river front improvement scheme. There were present counsel representing the N. Y. N. H. & H., the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany railroads and City Solicitor Wooden of Springfield. It is expected that on Feb. 6 the work of the engineers will be so far advanced as to be able to set a date for a public hearing.

PLYMOUTH COAL SHEDS BURN.

Leading Events in Athletic World—Golf Popular in Hawaii

MANY FOLLOWERS OF GOLF FOUND IN CAPITAL OF HAWAII

Game is Played the Year Round and Next to Baseball is the Most Popular Sport in Honolulu.

OFFER MANY PRIZES

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Next to baseball there is no outdoor sport as popular with the Hawaiians as golf. It is the only outdoor sport that is played the year round in these islands and the increase in interest shown during the past 10 or 15 years is most remarkable. In 1895 it would have been hard to find a person playing the Scotch game, but old and young, rich and poor have taken it up and the past season has been a very active one.

While there are golf courses in a number of places on the islands, Honolulu, as the capital and principal city, is the chief center of golfing. There are three very good links in the city and each one receives liberal patronage. The new course of the Oahu Country Club is the most convenient to the city. It consists of nine holes upon an exceptionally fine location, both as to view and moderate temperature, due to elevation. It has a good variety of hazards. The distances are: No. 1, 212 yards; No. 2, 310 yards; No. 3, 248 yards; No. 4, 200 yards; No. 5, 325 yards; No. 6, 140 yards; No. 7, 330 yards; No. 8, 392 yards; No. 9, 353 yards.

Many Prizes Open to Competition.

Many valuable prizes are offered for competition each year. There is hardly a week goes by when there is not a tournament on. As the game is practically in its infancy in Hawaii, many new prize-winners are developed each year. Austin White is the most remarkable development of the game in these islands. He won the championship of the territory a year ago although but 15 years old.

As most of the ocean vessels stop at Honolulu for a day or two on their way to the far East, there are very few golfers among their passengers who do not try a round or two over one of the three courses in that city. The golfers have the advantage of a professional coach in Aleck McLaren, late of the Royal Melbourne Golf Club of Melbourne, Australia, who for two years has been connected with the Country Club.

DISTANCE RUNNERS IMPROVING.

The last few years have witnessed rapid strides made in distance running in this country. It is many a year since there were as many fast men in America at distances over a quarter mile as is the case this year.

ORPHANS TO GET ROOSEVELT'S AID

President Invites Charity Organization Representatives to Discuss Child-Placing Agency.

WASHINGTON—In response to an appeal from leading charity organizations of the country identified with the movement to create a national child placing agency, as against orphan agencies, President Roosevelt today issued an invitation for a conference to be held in this city Jan. 25 and 26. He will open the first session in the East room of the White House and several prominent charity workers are expected to be present.

Among those who signed the appeal are New York State Charities, Illinois Children's Aid Society, Russell Sage Foundation, St. Vincent de Paul Society of the United States, Boston Children's Aid Society and Judge Mack, ex-president of the national conference of Jewish charities.

The President in his letter of invitation says, among other things:

"I am confident that you will be impressed with the very great importance of the subject. Surely nothing ought to interest our people more than the care of children who are destitute and neglected, but not delinquent. Personally, I very honestly believe that the best way in which to care for dependent children is in the family home."

The President praises Massachusetts for discontinuing orphan asylums and says that many religious bodies have, within the past 10 years, organized many prosperous and successful child placing agencies.

ORGANIZATION AGAINST HUGHES.

ALBANY, N. Y.—It is stated in political circles that a concerted movement is on foot among the Republican party in New York to block the reform legislation of Governor Hughes. One plan is to refer the direct primary bill, if Governor Hughes submits it, to a joint committee of the Assembly and Senate and there prevent any action before the legislature adjourns. The organization element in both houses is lined up against the Governor, who says he is not at Albany to serve a few, but the people who elected him.

HOLLAND CLUBS CONSIDER RACE

Challenge Received from American Yacht Club to Send Dories Across Atlantic May Be Accepted.

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The formal conditions for an international dory race to which the yacht clubs of Holland have been invited by the American Yacht Club of New York have been received by the Royal de Hoop Yacht Club, to which they were mailed by the committee of the American club. This club has just offered a new challenge cup for international dory competition.

Ever since G. G. Fry carried off the Royal de Hoop Club's challenge cup, last August, plans have been discussed for a return series of races to be sailed in America. Mr. Fry is a member of the American Yacht Club, and in view of his victory a committee from that club was formed to make arrangements for next year's events.

The conditions of the race will be the same as in the case of the series of Dutch competitions last August, the best three out of five races deciding the holder of the cup. The new cup, however, like the one offered last year, will be won outright by the victor.

Representatives of the Holland clubs are very much interested in the successful outcome of the proposed challenge cup dory contests, and it is hoped that the three Royal Yacht clubs may send at least three dories, but the races will be held if only one dory goes over. Mr. Fry's Tautog, the champion Long Island dory, is expected to be selected as one of the defending boats, and the races will be held in Long Island sound, probably over the usual course of the American Yacht Club. If the Holland men accept the invitation, the races will probably come late in August or early in September.

BASEBALL CLUB IN NEW HANDS

Springfield Franchise of the Connecticut League Becomes the Property of Two Massachusetts Men.

SPENCER—William Carey, proprietor of the Massasoit Hotel, and John Zellar, who has been connected with independent baseball clubs in this city during the past few years, have purchased the Springfield franchise of the Connecticut league. The sale of the club has not yet been made public, but it will be officially announced shortly.

Zellar is to play first base on the team and look after the management, while Carey will look after the finances. O'Neill, who sold the club, has made considerable money in Springfield since that team got out of the Eastern league and into the Connecticut, and just now he is trying to secure a team near Troy, N. Y.

COLUMBIA WILL PLAY CORNELL

Chess Teams of Two New York Universities Will Hold Dual Match After Triangular College Tournament.

NEW YORK—Having decided to take advantage of the Cornell University chess team being in this city for its matches in the Triangular College Chess League next week, the Columbia University team has accepted the challenge of the former to a team match on six boards, to be played in this city New Year's day.

For this contest the Columbia managers have selected the following players: Louis J. Wohl, H. Blumberg, C. Homer Ramadell (captain), S. H. Childs, E. R. Elsasner and H. K. Kudlich. Of these, Blumberg, Ramadell and Elsasner played in the tournament against Princeton, Harvard and Yale.

For Cornell the following will play: Louis Tolins, Frank K. Perkins, Oswald D. Reich, J. Walzer, W. Silver and C. E. Simonson. Reich and Simonson were members of the championship team of Curtis High School, which captured the Rice trophy in last year's interscholastic chess tournament.

WILL CHALLENGE FOR BOAT RACE

NEW YORK—Walter M. Bieling, secretary of the Motor Boat Club of America, is expecting to receive a challenge from the Motor Yacht Club of Great Britain asking for a race for the British International Cup for motor boats. According to the deed of gift, a challenge for the cup must be received on or before February 1, but it is believed that the Motor Yacht Club's official notice will be sent soon after the first of the year. There are rumors that the boats that will represent the challenging club will again be owned by the Duke of Westminster and Lord H. Ward H. Walden, as was the case in the race on Huntington Bay last summer.

It is thought that these prominent British yachtsmen will not relinquish their efforts to regain the motor boat championship trophy without at least another try for it. France is also a possible contender in the next race, in which case even greater interest will be manifested in the outcome of the contest than was the case last year. Each country represented is entitled to enter three vessels, and the vessels must be constructed wholly in every particular in the country they represent.

The Dixie II, the successful defender of the cup against the Wolsley-Siddeley and the Daimler II will be sent to Monaco for the races there in April, but the old hull will be replaced by one somewhat more substantially built, in order to meet the rougher weather that may be had in the Mediterranean. The result of the Dixie II's foreign visit will be awaited by her owner before he decides upon her future service. America will need a very speedy vessel in order to hold the international cup another year.

MORE PLAYERS FOR ST. LOUIS

Manager McAleer Announces That He Is Still Trying to Secure Two New Men for His Team.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In answer to a rumor that George Stone, the ex-champion batter of the American League, had been traded by the St. Louis Club to Chicago, Manager McAleer announced that such was not the case, but that he was trying to make a trade which would secure two new men for his team. In speaking of his plans for next season he said:

"When I went to the meeting in New York I had three deals under consideration that I was most anxious to put through. The most important one of these was the acquisition of Lou Criger. The other two deals may be completed before the opening of the season."

"I figure that Criger will strengthen my club at least 30 per cent. He has an excellent head, is a good man to break up a hit and run, as well as many other plays. I like players who fight to the finish, and I got such a man in Criger. With him and Stevens doing the catching, I believe the receiving end will be well looked after. With his knowledge of the American League batters, Criger should be a great aid to my pitchers, and the staff should look much better next year. My two young left-handers, Graham and Bailey, will profit most, and should win many a game for me next year."

"There are a couple of players who are on the market that I would like to get. Mr. Hedges wants a winning team, is willing to spend the money and that is just what I am going to try to give him."

Basketball Results

Company D 38, Twenty-third St. 29.
Company D 37, Twenty-third St. 25.
Wellesley Y. M. C. A. 2d 15, Boston 2d 14.
Brookton Y. M. C. A. 46, Lowell 12.
R. I. State 60, Standish Guards 6.
Cambridge Five 50, Middleboro 20.
Everett Y. M. C. A. 20, Everett H. S. 17.
Fitchburg H. 72, Gardner 20.
Attleboro 18, Everett A. 14.
Winthrop Y. C. 78, Lynn Y. M. C. A. 14.
Fitchburg Y. M. C. A. 18 Worcester 17.
Hyde Park A. 20, Boston Five 16.
Manchester H. 38, Milford 8.
Taunton Alumni 68, Taunton H. 20.
Brookton A. A. 23, Winthrop A. A. 21.
Winthrop A. A. 28, Brookton 15.
Springfield H. 44, Melrose H. 18.
Cornell University 50, Oswego N. S. 17.

Hockey Scores

Melrose H. 4, Alumni 1.
Rindge M. T. S. 3, Alumni 1.
Medford H. 1, Medford B. C. 0.

RIFLE SHOOTING BECOMES POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST

National Rifle Association Adds New Class of Membership to Include Teams from Institutes of Learning.

HAS JUNIOR CLASS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On account of the general interest which is being taken in rifle shooting by the students at our colleges and preparatory schools, the National Rifle Association of America has amended its by-laws so as to provide for affiliated clubs from institutions of learning, adding a fifth class to its membership.

In order to obtain membership in this class 20 or more students must organize themselves into a club, first securing the consent of the school authorities. A president, treasurer, secretary and captain are elected from the members, and by-laws provided by the National Rifle Association must be adopted.

These by-laws provide that all rifle and revolver competitions held by the club shall be governed by the rules and regulations as laid down by the National Rifle Association, and that any amendment to the by-laws shall be submitted to the National Rifle Association for its approval.

Such clubs are presented with a medal for annual competition among its members. Combination targets and score sheets are also furnished free to the club for the purpose of giving its members an opportunity to qualify on the indoor range as junior marksmen.

Terms of Competition for Medal.

Competitions for the medal must be held on an outdoor range at 200 yards on what is known as the "A" target. Any military rifle and any ammunition may be used, and there are two sighting shots and 10 shots for record in the standing and prone positions. Where the club has no range of its own the National Rifle Association secures permission to use the nearest range of the regular army, national guard or rifle club.

The junior marksman's medal is given to schoolboys under 18 years of age. It is contested for with any .22 caliber rifle, with sights in front of the firing pin, glass barrel. Any ammunition may be used. The distance is 50 feet and the target the regular National Rifle Association 50-foot gallery target, with one-inch bull's-eye. Ten shots are fired off-hand and 10 prone, with no sighting shots. To qualify a competitor must make not less than 40 points standing and 42 points prone, or a total of 82 out of a possible 100.

Systematic Effort Made to Form Clubs.

Systematic effort is being made to secure the formation of such rifle clubs in all agricultural colleges receiving sup-

Notes From the Field of Sports

Dorando defeated a relay of two men in a 12-mile race Friday at Fall River. His time for the distance was 1h. 4m. 18s.

G. B. Curtis won the merchandise prize shoot of the Marblehead Gun Club Friday with a score of 46 out of a possible 50.

It is confidently expected that New York University will be represented by a varsity crew in the intercollegiate races on the Hudson June 26.

The University of Pennsylvania swimming team has a fast man in E. B. Shryock. In a trial swim he covered 50 yards in 25.2s., which is within 1.5s. of the record.

Roy Faye won the 100-bird handicap shoot of the Boston A. A. Friday with an actual score of 80. The special 50-bird event was won by D. Dewey with a score of 46.

Percy Smallwood defeated a two-man relay in Philadelphia Friday night in a 10-mile race. He covered the 10 miles in 54m. 28s., and finished three laps ahead of his competitor.

Should Fielder Jones refuse to play ball next year, William Sullivan, catcher of the Chicago Americans, will be captain-manager for 1909. He is very popular with the players and public.

F. A. Hodgman did some remarkable shooting at the contest of the New York A. C. Friday. In four matches he was high man with a total of 97 out of a possible 100. In two he had perfect scores of 25.

port from the government, at all military schools where regular army officers are detailed as instructors and at high schools which have cadet companies. A large number of such schools have already affiliated with the National Rifle Association. The association gives a medal annually for competition among the members of each schoolboy club. A number of contests between school and college teams have been held this year. The Portland (Me.) high school sent a team to Boston this month to compete with other New England schools. It will probably be but a short time before we see intercollegiate rifle matches among the colleges similar to the gun club matches which have been held for some years.

CORNELL HOCKEY TEAM PICKED.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell varsity team has been selected and will have a game with Pennsylvania at Cleveland during the vacation. There has been good ice on Beebe lake this fall which has afforded opportunity for continual practice. The men have developed rapidly from the start and are now playing a good game. This year's candidates are very light, but make up for this deficiency with speed. The team as now picked is Captain York, J. D. Vincent, H. H. Jones, W. W. Matchner, E. D. Magner, E. L. Smith and H. W. Ford.

HARRIMAN BUILDS BIG PLAYGROUND

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—E. H. Harriman is building an immense playground, blasted out of solid rock and covering an area of two and one half acres on Tower Hill, near Arden, a short distance from the mansion which many busy workmen are constructing for the railroad king.

The playground will have a cement floor, inclosed by a concrete wall four feet in height. In summer the floor will be covered to a depth of several inches with earth. This will be removed in the fall and in winter the playground will be flooded for a skating rink. On this rink hockey, curling and other winter games will be played, while the tennis and squash courts, croquet grounds, bowling alleys and target ranges will occupy the ground in the summer. Numerous electric arc lights will illuminate the place at night.



COUPE STYLE
No vehicle of any kind is one-half so smart in appearance. Underneath its highly refined exterior are power, speed and perfect control. No practice is needed to run this car. It is safer than even the most docile horse, yet 50 times as efficient.

Rauch & Lang Electric's

There is nothing a woman can own that is one-half so convenient. It is the cheapest car to keep that you can buy today. Learn to know it. Know 50 good reasons why you should choose this car. We are making only a few of these cars and they are for those who act quickly.

Write for art catalog and demonstration—there's no obligation on your part.

Rauch & Lang Carriage Co.
2197 West 25th Street, Dept. D. Cleveland, Ohio

Since the Intercollegiate Chess Association was formed in 1892, Harvard has won nine times, Columbia six and Yale and Princeton one each. The best score was made in 1906 when Columbia won by 11½ to 1½.

S. K. Day of Hazleton, Pa., is the strongest man in the Annapolis naval academy. A new system is being used this year. A. H. Douglas, last year's football captain, held the record for the old system.

M. A. Delaney, athletic instructor of the Kansas City A. C., and one of the best in his profession, is to take charge of the Chicago A. C. gymnasium. He was formerly general director of athletics at St. Louis University.

A big indoor track meet will be held in the Fifth Regiment armory at Baltimore Jan. 30, by Johns Hopkins in connection with the Fifth Regiment A. A. It is expected that teams from some of the large universities of the East will compete in the numerous events.

The All-American baseball team won the closest contest it has played during its trip to the Orient. Dec. 25, when it defeated Lieutenant Johnson's 28th infantry team at Manila by a score of 2 to 1. It took 11 innings to decide the match.

Major Taylor lost his sprint bicycle races Friday night to John Clark of Australia, on account of a foul in the first heat. He was disqualified and ordered to ride the heat over. Refusing to do this, the officials awarded the contest to Clark.

HEDLUND WON IN FAST TIME

O. S. Hedlund of Brookline won the first annual cross-country race of the South Boston A. C. Friday in the fast time of 34m 45s. The roads were not in the best of condition and the time was a tribute to the remarkable head-work and running ability of the winner.

The distance covered was 6½ miles and the first four men to finish received silver shields. Joseph Ballard of the B. A. A., who was considered the favorite for the race, finished eighth. The first five men were:

Name	Time, m. s.
O. F. Hedlund, Brookline	34 45
M. W. Norris, Brookline	34 59
Edw. Spague, West Everett	38 30
E. A. Harris, No. Dorchester	37 46
F. McPhee, So. Boston	38 05

SOUTH WINS SWIMMING SPRINT.

George South of the New York A. C. won the 100-yard swimming race at the Sportsmen's show Friday in 1m. 42.5s. Holme of the Brookline Swimming Club was second. Butts of Amherst College won the 50-yard novice race in 30.25s. Ruddy of the New York A. C. won the sack race with L. G. Rich of Brookline second.

U. S. POWER BOAT BURNS AT LYNN

LYNN—A government power boat and clubhouse owned by Company E, naval brigade, of this city, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The boat was valued at \$1000, and the building at \$1000.

Patrolman Bumgarten discovered the fire in the clubhouse at the foot of Shepard street. By the time the fire department arrived little of the house and boat remained. The loss is covered by insurance.

CARRIED AWAY DIAMONDS.

HELENA, Mont.—Almost at the instant that the clerk placed it on the counter, a tray of diamonds, valued at \$10,000, was snatched up by a thief in Jacquemin's jewelry store and carried away.

Built for You, Madam

PRICE, \$2700

Everything about this car is perfect down to the smallest details. It's just such a car as you'd have "made to order."

It is as cosy and as luxurious as you would have such a car.

No vehicle of any kind is one-half so smart in appearance. Underneath its highly refined exterior are power, speed and perfect control. No practice is needed to run this car. It is safer than even the most docile horse, yet 50 times as efficient.

Million Dollar Site for New Custom House

Merchants' Association Committee Agrees on Location for a New United States Government Building.

Almost directly opposite the present Custom House is the site approved for the new Custom House by the merchants' committee, of which Jerome Jones is chairman. The block bounded by India, Central, Milk and Broad streets the committee declares to be an ideal location.

In speaking of this site Mr. Jones says: "The report that the committee opposed having the new Custom House on the present site because of the noise of the elevated road is incorrect. If it were true the same objection would apply to the new site which our committee recommends."

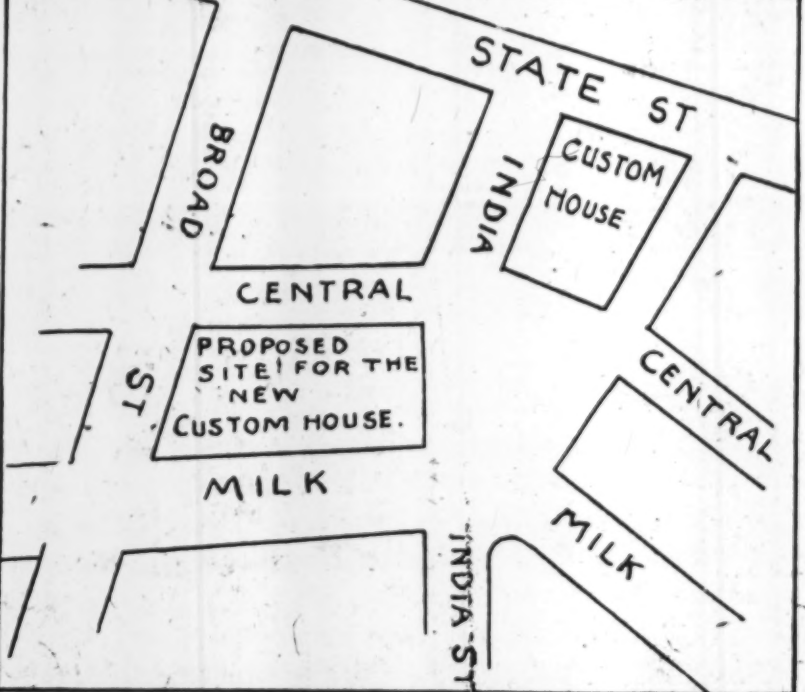
"The committee has considered favorably the triangular tract bounded by Devonshire, Summer and Otis streets and Winthrop square. The site opposite the present Custom House, however, we consider ideal because of its location."

The committee is composed of Jerome Jones and Wallace L. Pierce of the Merchants' Association, Elwyn G. Preston of the chamber of commerce, Robert S. Peabody of the Boston Society of Architects and A. G. Webster of the board of trade.

NIGHT WORKERS' CHURCH SERVICE

At the Church of the Advent (Episcopalian) Friday morning the first Protestant service held in Boston for the benefit of the hundreds of night workers was largely attended and much appreciated by scores of Boston morning newspaper men, who concluded their day's work shortly after 3 o'clock and otherwise would not have had opportunity to attend a church service during the day.

The Rev. William H. van Allen, rector of the church, himself read the service, which began at 4 o'clock. A special car was run to the church on Brimmer street in the West End from Adams square and it was well patronized.



MAP SHOWING PROPOSED SITE FOR NEW CUSTOM HOUSE. Merchants' committee favors plot fronting on Broad, Central, India and Milk streets.

BELOVED PRISON CHAPLAIN RESIGNS

Chaplain John W. F. Barnes, "the prisoner's friend," has retired from the position which he has held for 28 years in the Massachusetts state prison, in accordance with a law passed last winter and he will receive a pension.

The Rev. Herbert W. Stebbins, who was formerly pastor of a Congregational society whose church at 14 Greenwich park was burned in the Chelsea fire, is his successor.

Mr. Barnes was admitted to the Methodist ministry about 55 years ago. He had pastored in his younger years successive in Providence, Stoneham, Malden and Quincy.

He was afterward for some years in the record office of the Boston Custom House, and from there he went to the prison.

SEND U. S. TROOPS TO RULE MINERS

SOMERSET, Ky.—An armed siege of striking miners following an exchange of shots between deputy U. S. marshals and miners resulting in three fatalities, is the signal today for the despatch of federal troops to the mining town of Stearns, in Whiteley county, notwithstanding the report of U. S. Marshal Sharp, expressing confidence in his ability to cope with the situation.

The trouble arose from the refusal of the miners to obey a temporary injunction restraining the prosecution of a strike against the Stearns Coal Company and an effort to organize the miners into a union.

LOOKING FOR COUNTERFEITERS.

QUINCY—Quincy police are looking for three men who were in this city Thursday attempting to pass spurious half dollars.

A ROXBURY BETROTHAL.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Rimbach of 7 Waumbec street, Roxbury, announce the engagement of their daughter, Irene, to William Russell Knox, C. S. B., of Roxbury.

OVER ONE-THIRD OF PANAMA CANAL IS ALREADY DUG

Extraordinary Achievements of the Last Twelve Months Show Work Could Be Finished in About Two Years.

WILL INTEREST TAFT

WASHINGTON—The work of the past 12 months has shown that the excavation for the Panama canal could easily be completed in two years and four months from the present time. The digging is now 39.9 per cent completed and more than half of this work has been accomplished since January, 1908.

The total amount of material required to be taken out was estimated May 1, 1904, to be 142,000,000 cubic yards. Of this 56,616,958 cubic yards has already been excavated, 36,096,697 cubic yards being the record for the last 12 months. These figures add interest to the announced visit of President-elect Taft, who is soon to go with several expert engineers to the canal zone. The astonishing rapidity with which the dirt has been taken out has naturally suggested the possibility of again considering a sea level canal. The total amount required to be excavated for a sea level canal was estimated by the majority of the board of consulting engineers as 231,026,477 cubic yards.

The difference between this amount and what remains to be excavated for a lock canal is not very great. At the rate with which the dredges and machine shovels are now handling the work, a little more than two additional years would dig it out.

The first three years since 1904 were spent in getting ready to dig the canal. Comparatively little actual excavation was accomplished. At the end of 1904 the total was 243,472 cubic yards. At the end of 1905 it was 1,799,227; at the end of 1906 it was 4,948,497; at the end of 1907 it was 15,765,290, and at the end of 1908 it was 56,616,958. Thus it appears that during the last 12 months more was accomplished than during all the previous years.

There are now on the isthmus 48 95-ton, 42 70-ton, 10 45-ton and one 38-ton steam shovels, or a total of 101 steam shovels.

In September, 1908, there were approximately 45,000 employees on the isthmus on the rolls of the commission and of the Panama railroad, about 5000 of whom were Americans. There were actually at work on Sept. 2, 1908, 31,860 men—25,985 men for the commission and 584 for the Panama Railway Company.

The appropriations and expenditures down to June 30, 1908, the end of the last fiscal year, connected with the canal enterprise, aggregated \$141,787,468.58. In addition to this, Congress, by act of May 27, 1908, appropriated, to continue the construction of the canal, \$29,177,000, making the total appropriations for the canal to the end of the last fiscal year precisely \$170,964,468.58.

The items comprising the giant budget include the now famous one of \$40,000,000 for the purchase of the canal rights in 1902. There was also the purchase of the canal zone rights in 1904 for \$10,000,000, and the following appropriations for construction: June 28, 1902, \$10,000,000; Dec. 21, 1905, \$11,000,000; Feb. 27, 1906, \$5,990,786; June 30, 1906, \$25,456,415; March 4, 1907, \$27,161,367.50; Feb. 15, 1908, \$12,178,000. The re-equipment of the Panama railroad cost in even \$1,000,000 in 1906 and in 1907 it cost \$1,385,000. The purchase of the Panama railroad bonds in 1907 cost \$2,298,367.50.

The total receipts of the canal include the total appropriations down to June 30, 1908—\$141,787,468.58, plus \$3,140,103.05, the proceeds of collections on account of the sale of government property, and \$3,828.35, the balance due individuals and companies on account of collections from employees; which make the total receipts \$144,931,399.98.

The total disbursements made, to June 30, 1908, were \$137,709,230.82, out of which the department of construction and engineering had spent \$35,874,846.14, of this \$30,104,095.27 being for actual canal construction. Civil administration has cost \$2,146,996.77, and sanitation \$6,925,910.77.

The cost of plant has been \$31,099,309.04, while rights of way and franchises cost \$49,168,651.28. For rights acquired from the republic of Panama \$10,000,000 were paid, while the actual cost of the rights acquired by the celebrated transaction with the New Panama Canal company was only \$30,168,651.28, inasmuch as from the \$40,000,000 has to be deducted the value of French material sold or used in construction, namely \$8,831,348.72.

SEALING TREATY IS IN PROSPECT

VICTORIA, B. C.—It is expected that the sealing fleet which has been lying idle here for some time will be put into active service next season.

Advices have been received from Tokio that a Russo-Japanese sealing treaty is being arranged which is to be extended to include the United States and Great Britain, to secure the enforcement of the restrictions agreed upon for the protection of the seals in the Bering sea and North Pacific ocean.

It is believed that the completion of this arrangement will be followed by a revival of the pelagic sealing industry.

MEN OF ALL CREEDS ELIGIBLE FOR NEW TURKISH PARLIAMENT

Official Appointments Will Hereafter Be Made Without Regard to Religious Belief, and it is Likely This Rule Will Be Applied to the Army, Says American.

WASHINGTON—The Rev. Franklin E. Hoskins of Beirut, Syria, who is one of the best informed men concerning what is going on in the Turkish empire, writes that Christians, Greeks, Armenians and Jews will all be eligible for members of the new Turkish Parliament and for official positions under the government.

Hereafter appointments will be made without regard to religious belief and it is entirely probable that the same rule will be applied to the army.

A New Islam.

"Already there are voices proclaiming a New Islam," writes Mr. Hoskins. Indeed there is a demand among them for something better than the best they have had, and there is pathos in the attitude of many Moslems who wish to die as they have lived, but intend to have their children trained to ideas and habits of Christian morality.

"Pan-Islam is dead, so far as the Sultan of Turkey is concerned. The constitutional ruler of the Ottoman empire will never again be a political despot or a religious zealot, and he is the only one left of orthodox Moslem rulers. His person and throne have been dimly lighted up by a flickering hope of religious supremacy over the Moslem believers in all countries. And, if they could have been united in such a manner, they might have been used as a powerful political weapon against the Christian nations of the earth. But that is not possible now, and the supremacy of Mohammedan power in Turkey depends upon keeping Christians, Jews and other non-Moslems out of the army.

Creeds to Be Treated Fairly.

"The supremacy of Moslem power was very largely based upon the possibility of the Turkish army being used at some time in a 'holy war,' but Christian mis-

sions and other lights of modern civilization have made that less and less possible every year. Under the new regime Christians and Jews are to be given a share in the government of the empire as Ottoman subjects. If they are also received into the Turkish army the possibility of that army ever again being employed in a Moslem 'Jihad' has passed forever. This means the sheathing of the proselyting sword, which has been the greatest power in the spread of Islam for more than twelve and one-half centuries. This marks a new era in human history.

"If now the new regime will dare to abolish the death penalty for 'apostasy' it will make a new epoch in religious liberty. During the past centuries the Turkish army has always been a Moslem army, and the Turkish political system was violently opposed to any Moslem embracing Christianity, because such a man and his male descendants were lost to the army.

Christianity Has a Chance.

"When any foreign power attempted to protect any of these converts to Christianity the Turkish government absolutely ignored the claim for freedom of conscience and religious liberty, and charged the man with treachery to his own sovereign. At the same time the foreign power was accused of striking a blow at the military establishment of the empire, for there have been times when large sections of the Ottoman people would have willingly made professions of Christianity in order to escape military conscription.

Now that Christians and Moslems are alike available for military service, the bitter political opposition of the former regime has no reason for existence and drops automatically out of practical politics.

KNOX'S SUCCESSOR IN SENATE TO BE A PITTSBURG MAN

George T. Oliver, Newspaper Publisher, Named by Penrose for Seat to Be Vacated by Taft's Secretary of State.

OWNER OF SYNDICATE

WASHINGTON—George T. Oliver of Pittsburgh is likely to be elected to the Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Philander C. Knox, who will be secretary of state in the Taft cabinet. The Penrose organization, which controls the Republican politics of Pennsylvania, has demanded that the new senator shall, in conformity with the prevailing custom, come from the western end of the state, Penrose representing the eastern end, and the Legislature will elect the man agreed upon by the Republican legislative delegation of Allegheny county, of which Pittsburgh is the center.

Won Previous Contest.

Mr. Oliver had a contest with the other Republican elements of this county several months ago, and won out very handsomely. He is at the present time in control of Allegheny county Republican affairs, which indicates that the legislative delegation from that county will give him its support.

Mr. Oliver is the publisher of a syndicate of Pittsburgh newspapers, of which the Gazette-Times, a morning paper, is the principal member. Next comes the Chronicle-Telegraph and then a German morning paper. He is a very rich man and is the head of enormous family interests that have gained world-wide recognition in the iron and steel industry.

Not an Orator.

He is not an orator, nor a man who will make any particular show in the Senate. His strong points are his even poise, his common sense and his business ability. Inasmuch as there are already a sufficiently large number of good speakers in the Senate, the coming of Mr. Oliver to that body will perhaps be regarded as the proper thing. And besides, he may later on develop the oratorical habit, just as M. A. Hanna did. Mr. Oliver has for many years been one of the Republican leaders of the western part of Pennsylvania. He did good work during the last presidential campaign, and it is to his credit, among other things, that he personally raised \$250,000 in cash among his Pittsburgh friends for the Republican national committee.

The term of Senator Penrose as senator from Pennsylvania will expire next March 4, and the same Legislature which in January will probably elect Mr. Oliver to fill out the two years of Mr. Knox's term will also re-elect Mr. Penrose to succeed himself for the full term of six years. The only legislative issue in Pennsylvania during the late campaign was Penrose, and the Penrose candidates were not only nominated, but were elected, and will form an overwhelming majority of the Legislature.

CUT TELEPHONE RATES.

TORONTO—The Manitoba government has cut telephone rates 50 per cent. The government owns the system.

GOOD GOVERNMENT PROMISED BY NEW ARABIAN REGIME

Reforms are Mapped Out by Young Turk Party and Port of Mecca Will Be Modernized.

FINISHING RAILWAY

PORT SAID, Egypt—The coming and going of Turkish officials of the Arabian vilayets is watched with the greatest interest; Arabia is at last to have an efficient administration. Home bound officials of the old predatory regime meet here the new men of Turkey's coming halcyon days, the Young Turk officials bound for Mecca and Hodeida.

After Sherif Hussein Pasha, new Amir of Mecca, came the new commandant of Yemen, General Tahseen Pasha, and Nedjib Bey, Governor of Yemen's capital, Hodeida. On the other hand, going up to the metropolis, after the disgraced former Turkish officials, there passed the stately group of Arab deputies.

Sincerity Is Shown.

The sincerity of the fraternization between Turks and Arabs is again demonstrated by the founding at Hodeida of a branch of the Saloniya 'Union and Progress' Association; the branch counts already over 200 members, and among them Arab merchants as enthusiastic and as numerous as the Turkish civil and military officials. Many reforms are mapped out and the Young Turk party has started a newspaper in Arabic. This Turkish concession to Arab speech speaks volumes.

Jedda, the port of Mecca, will also be modernized in anticipation of the railroad which is to connect the two. A school where both Arabic and Turkish will be taught is about to be opened, and Mecca among other things is to have an ice plant.

Mecca's thorny problem, the control of the Bedouin tribes, whose depredations on the pilgrims have ever been a prolific source of complications, will be dealt with.

The operations of the nomad Bedouins are a survival of the medieval custom of collecting toll money and as such are no more considered illegal. The new Hedjaz railroad has naturally aroused their indignation because it deprives them of their 'livelihood.' Hence their attempts to stop the construction. It is realized that to keep them quiet until the line is built an indemnity is needed, after which the whole line will be strongly guarded.

It is proposed to place the entire reform government in the hands of the rightful rulers of Arabia, the descendants of the prophet, called sherifs, by dividing the whole Red Sea board into four vilayets and placing each under an efficient official chosen from among the sherifs, who are to receive double pay as Arab sherifs and Ottoman officials.

MISS MILLS TO WED JAN. 14.

NEW YORK—The wedding of Miss Beatrice Mills and the Earl of Granard will take place on Thursday, Jan. 14, at the city home of the bride-elect's father, Ogden Mills, 2 East Sixty-ninth street. The ceremony will be private.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS PROGRAM OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION

Accepts Honorary Presidency of League for Adequate Armament and Settlement of Disputes by Agreement.

M'CREADY AT HEAD

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has written an enthusiastic letter to Hayne Davis of the Peace and Arbitration League, accepting his election as honorary president of the league. Admiral Dewey has also expressed his pleasure in being made an honorary president.

Correlative Agencies.

The Peace and Arbitration League is the society that advocates both adequate armament and effective arbitration as correlative agencies for national security. Senator James B. McCreary of Kentucky, author of the law establishing the Union of American Republics, accepted the active presidency and has written the executive committee that the leading senators and congressmen are taking a deep interest in its program and plan of action.

The executive committee has instructed Vice-President Gen. James Grant Wilson to express properly to Senator McCreary its appreciation of his assuming the duties of president, and its confidence in the outcome of the work under his direction.

Senator McCreary Thanked.

The following telegram was sent to Senator McCreary:

Hon. James B. McCreary, President Peace and Arbitration League, Richmond, Ky.
The executive committee of the league conveys to you its appreciation of your assuming the duties of president, which is a most fitting and honorable position. The practical program of the league—adequate armament and effective arbitration—commends our work to the people, and your distinguished services in protecting American interests and promoting international peace justify our congratulating the nation upon the auspicious outlook.

President's Acceptance.

President Roosevelt's letter accepting the honorary presidency of the league states its purposes so clearly that it deserves careful thought, especially by those who have any doubt as to the propriety or the consistency of advocating both armament and arbitration under existing conditions, each for its own proper purposes and only so far as the facts justify and necessitate. The President's letter is as follows:

The White House, Washington.
My dear Mr. Davis:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing notice of my election as first honorary president of the Peace League, and gladly accept; for I most emphatically believe that the whole American people should subscribe to what you call your 'practical program for peace'; that is, to the doctrine that 'we should provide adequate armament to protect us against all aggression, and at the same time strive for the effective arbitration of any and all disputes that may arise between us and foreign powers where it is possible to submit to arbitration.'"

In other words, I cordially sympathize with your announced purpose to secure present protection for the nation and the world and at the same time make as rapid progress as possible toward permanent peace. As you well say, we should have an unquestionably superior power in our own possessions and in the waters adjacent thereto in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and we should also do everything possible to secure agreements with all governments to respect each other's territory and sovereignty, and to arbitrate all other questions. "I should be delighted to see Senator McCreary made president of the league if you do not feel you could continue in that office."

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Mr. Hayne Davis, President The Peace League,
The New Willard, Washington, D. C.

GOMPERS MAY GET CLEMENCY

Telegrams of Protest at Labor Leaders' Sentence Thought to Furnish Justification for Action by the President.

WASHINGTON—There are persistent rumors that President Roosevelt is prepared to extend executive clemency to the extent of mitigating the sentences imposed upon Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor.

The respondents named were adjudged guilty of contempt by Justice Wright for violating an injunction issued by the Supreme court of the District of Columbia enjoining them from boycotting the business of the Bucks Store and Range Company of St. Louis.

Telegrams Have Weight.

The President intends to go over the case carefully with Attorney-General Bonaparte. It is represented by those who profess to know the President's view on the matter that he finds justification for reviewing the case in the hundreds of telegrams that have come to him, mostly from labor leaders, protesting against the decision.

ATLANTIC CITY—Samuel Gompers is stopping at a hotel here. He strolled up and down the boardwalk and met a number of acquaintances. He said he would remain here for several days.

BALTIMORE WHEAT PIT BURNS.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Fire early today destroyed the immense hay and wheat depository of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Mount Calve shops, causing a damage estimated at \$150,000.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMESTIC

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—At a local store there is on exhibition a cheese weighing 2207 pounds.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The lumber schooner Warner Moore is drifting a derelict off the Virginia capes.

SAN FRANCISCO—It is reported that the rich discoveries of gold have been made on the Tuliksak river, Alaska.

NEW YORK—Charles W. Morse's seat on the consolidated exchange has been sold for a price between \$2500 and \$3000.

NEW YORK—The appellate court has decided that gifts left to the Metropolitan museum are not subject to taxation.

DETROIT, Mich.—Harry B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central denies that the Pere Marquette is merging with the New York Central railroad.

AUSTIN, Tex.—The J. J. Hill interests are going to build a new steamship line between Galveston, Tex., Mexico and South America.

WASHINGTON—Baron Rosen of the Russian embassy says that the rumor that he is to leave Washington is without foundation.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—Governor Haskell rejected the terms of the bandit Henry Starr, who offered to surrender if granted immunity against extradition to other states.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A lighting exposition is to be held here April 12 to 24 to create an interest in lighting southern cities at night after the manner of New York.

CHICAGO—The government has summoned the livestock agent of the New York Central, charging that the railroad is giving rebates by paying for bedding stock cars.

ALBANY—It is proposed to organize a new committee on public service corporations to do away with the present separate committee on railroads, gas, electricity and water supply.

FOREIGN

LONDON—F. C. Selous, the famous hunter, will coach President Roosevelt in lion shooting.

PEKIN—An imperial guard has been chosen to protect Prince Chun, the regent of China.

PEKIN—Prince Chun, the regent of China, is to have a guard of picked men from the Manchury regiments.

RIO JANEIRO—Lieut. Conrado Heck has been appointed naval attaché to the Brazilian embassy at Washington.

WILEMSTAD—General Gomez is recalling to Venezuela two exiled generals, Gregorio Regundo Riera and Aristides Telleria.

CONSTANTINOPLE TO BE MODEL CITY

The Chief Engineer of Paris Is Entrusted With Modernization of the Metropolis of Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The modernization of the metropolis has been decided on; it will be entrusted to M. Bouvard, chief engineer of Paris. The Parisian boulevard will become a conspicuous feature of New Byzance and as M. Bouvard is largely responsible for a number of embellishments in Buenos Ayres, these two widely separated cities will have some sights in common.

The debris near the tomb of Soliman the Magnificent and Mohammed the Conqueror will at last disappear and to the constitution will be added the sewer and the sidewalk, trolley car and postal delivery, market and theater, telephone and electric light.

The mapping out in detail of the plans will require fully a year owing to the intricacy of the quarters of Constantinople. All mosques and public buildings will be left intact and they will serve as landmarks for the alignment of the new streets, boulevards and the location of the public squares.

Constantinople will cease to be a mirage from afar and the reverse on approach; it will lose none of its eastern glow but add to it western improvements.

NEW MEMORIAL TO GERMAN POETS

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The German societies of Syracuse and Onondaga county are about to erect a beautiful monument to the poets Goethe and Schiller. Syracuse will be the first city in the East and fourth in the United States to have a memorial to the two great men of letters who lived in the same period and were close friends. At the present time there are monuments to these poets in San Francisco, Milwaukee and Cleveland.

The new monument, which will consist of a granite base weighing 24 tons supporting the bronze figures of the famous writers, will be located at the entrance to Schiller Park on the anniversary of Schiller's birth, Nov. 10, 1909. The monument will be an exact reproduction of the one at Weimar and will cost \$10,000. The bronze figures will be sent from Geislingen, Ger.

FLAGMEN ACTIVE GUARDING TRAFFIC OF NEW YORK CITY

One Hundred and Forty Vigilant Workers Watch Street Crossings of the Great Metropolis.

METHOD OF SIGNAL

In New York city 140 flagmen stand guard at 67 points. Without these men every street car would be in danger, for it is the flagman's duty to see that other cars are held back while one is safely crossing.

This necessitates five or six different signals in as many different directions, almost simultaneously. Between the hours of 4 and 6, when traffic is at its height, the signals by which collisions and delays are avoided are made by amazing contortions and spectacular gestures.

In crossing Broadway at Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, one's attention is suddenly arrested by a man who, frantically waving a flag, stands between tracks in the midst of a seething rush of cars, automobiles, horses, vehicles and humanity.

With the thunder of the overhead trains in his ears and alert to the movements of cars in all directions, now looking backward, suddenly leaping forward, waving his flag to the left and right, without a moment's respite, this curious dance goes on until one marvels at the endurance of the man, says the New York World.

When asked if he felt the strain of such an occupation, the flagman replied: "Why, I am so used to the noise that I don't even hear an elevated train when it passes overhead. Of course, you have seen me at my busiest hour, and I guess I couldn't keep it up that way all the time, for we work 10 hours a day, but a lot of men prefer the worst sections and I am glad when the busiest time comes."

When asked if he would not prefer to be a conductor or motorman and receive higher wages, he replied: "I'd rather be out here in the street and get less pay than be in a car. There are no passengers here to bother with and a man is his own boss."

L.P. Hollander & Co.

Our Great

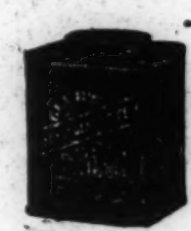
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SECRET OF MAKING "OYSTER PEARLS" FOUND BY CHINESE

Dr. Macgowan, in Journal of the Society of Arts, Tells the Process, Which Is No Longer Unknown.

JAPANESE EXCEL

The man who first persuaded the humble and lethargic oyster to work for him achieved a victory over the animal creation as worthy of our laurels—at least at the point of ingenuity—as the subject of the horse or the ox.

Nothing but the keen desire of greed could have suggested such a feat, a determination to spur the mollusc to a greater industry in the production of a jewel that must have charmed its first discoverer by its soft and splendid beauty.

We shall never know who it was that first persuaded the oyster to do what nothing but an oyster can do, who goaded and harassed that torpid intelligence to minister to the vanity of men. But he deserves an immortality of fame that can never now be conferred upon him.

Pearl Shells Scarce.

The problem was no doubt first suggested by the fact that even among pearl-bearing oysters the number of shells containing pearls was very small. Scores might be opened without the sight of a single treasure to reward the seeker, says the New York Herald. If the oyster had any free-will in the matter at all—and it is hard to associate the oyster with the idea of free-will—why should a single specimen yield the shining jewel while its comrades for yards around were content to lie in unproductive sloth? The conditions of temperature, food and location were identical. Why, then, these differences in activity.

The Chinese had solved the problem even before it had presented itself to the western mind. The guileless Celestial knew how the milk got into the cocoon, or rather the pearl into the oyster shell, long before the western mind had evolved the poetic, but not very profound, theory that pearls were congealed dewdrops, although how the dewdrop penetrated the bivalve was never clearly stated.

The dewdrop theory finally gave way to the more tolerable belief that pearls were the eggs of the oyster; but even then no one seems to have wondered why the number of pearl-bearing oysters should be so small.

But to return to the Chinese, who was at work upon this problem many centuries ago, and who has never shown any great eagerness to share his knowledge with the outside world. The Chinese speedily discovered that the pearl was due to nothing more than an attempt on the part of the oyster to protect himself from the irritation of a foreign intrusion, such as a grain of sand, into his shell.

Process No Longer Secret.

Dr. D. T. Macgowan, in the Journal of the Society of Arts, tells us something of a process that is now no longer secret. The shells are gently separated and the nucleus of the pearl is inserted under the fleshy mantle within. A small fragment of mud is used for the nucleus or else a tiny leaden image of some god. When these have been placed in position the shells are allowed to close and the animal is carefully placed in a stream of water and fed regularly with manure. When the shells are opened the inserted articles, finely coated with nacre, are removed. As a rule the original nucleus, grain of sand or leaden image is extracted from the pearl and the cavity left by it is filled with wax.

Since that time the manufacture of artificial pearls has become an extensive industry, in which the Japanese have especially excelled. A large area of sea bottom in the province of Shima is devoted wholly to the purpose, and it is said that a million oysters have been laid down, all of them containing the irritating nuclei, which the unfortunate animals are coating to their own destruction. Four years are allowed for the process, and the resulting pearls, while by no means perfect, are sufficiently attractive in appearance to have a market value.

That they are not equal to the pearls naturally produced is a proof that something still remains to be learned. Evidently the oyster himself is yet in tenuous possession of exclusive information. The artificial pearl is not so beautiful, it is not so well shaped, and its lower surface is usually without any lustre at all.

Something to Be Learned Yet.

Such pearls are therefore unsuitable for necklaces, but they can be readily adapted to those other forms of jewelry wherein only half the pearl is in sight, such as rings and brooches. It may be that the oyster, although he is notoriously uncommittal, can yet be persuaded to give up his secret. Time and continued experiment may show the mystery of his workshop.

The oyster, beneath a rough and forbidding exterior, conceals a tender and sensitive nature, and it will sometimes happen that a fragment of rock or an atom of shell is washed by the tide into his fortress and refuses to be dislodged. Making a virtue of necessity and annoyed by the angularities of the unwelcome guest, he proceeds to cover it smoothly with a secretion similar to the nacre with which he lines the interior of his own shell, and the result is a pearl. The process is simplicity itself when you know how it is done, and the ingenious Chinese proceeded at once to turn his discovery to his own advantage.

WRITTEN WORDS SENT BY 'PHONE

With Electric Pencil Message Can Be Jotted Down, Which Automatic Pen at Other End Reproduces.

LONDON—By the aid of an electrical attachment called the telewriter, which can be fitted to any telephone, one can draw a sketch or write a letter which is instantaneously reproduced 100 or more miles away.

A license has been obtained from the postmaster-general permitting the telewriter syndicate to install "telewriting" offices throughout the country, and telegrams can be sent by the instruments direct to post-offices.

Simple Looking Attachments.

It will thus be possible to go into a telephone call box fitted with a telewriter, ring up the nearest post-office, and write the telegram on the pad, when the wire will be received word for word at the post-office and despatched there in the usual way.

The telewriter is a simple looking attachment, consisting chiefly of a pad for writing, a roll of paper and an electric pencil. The pencil is taken from its support and with it any drawing or diagram can be made while conversing on the telephone. An automatic pen at the other end of the wire is released mechanically from the support and immediately moves over the paper in a manner corresponding exactly with that of the person drawing.

Telewriters in Market.

So faithful is the reproduction that it is practically impossible to distinguish the "telephoned" writing from the original.

The convenience of the telewriter is obvious. When ordering some article by telephone which requires description, a little sketch can be drawn and discussed over the telephone, while for stock exchange business, telephoning figures and so forth, the message is sent in black and white, and the sender has his original copy also for reference. Telewriters have already been tried experimentally in some of the large London business houses, and have proved satisfactory, but the results have not been before published.

ALL NATIONS TO GREET PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Thirty-nine nations will present congratulations to the President through their envoys on New Year's day, the largest number in the history of American diplomacy. The secretary of state will entertain the diplomatic corps at breakfast.

New Year in the White House will be marked by unusual ceremonial. The entire ambassadorial corps will be present. Count von Bernstorff, successor of Von Sternburg, and Baron Rosen of Russia hastened their work in Europe to be in Washington when the official year opened. Once the heads of embassies cared little whether they appeared at the New Year's reception, but President Roosevelt has won from the diplomatic corps the same deference they would show to European rulers.

Every minister is at his post except the Turkish envoy.

BOSTON EDUCATOR ON IOWA PROGRAM

DES MOINES, Iowa—One of the leading numbers on the program of the 54th annual meeting of the Iowa State Teachers' Association to be held at Des Moines, Dec. 28-31, is the address on "Teachers and Teaching for the Times," by George H. Martin of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts board of education.

Dr. Martin is one of the most prominent educators of the day. He has written extensively, but he is perhaps best known as author of "Martin's Civil Government," "Hints on Teaching Civics," and "Evolution of the Public School System of Massachusetts."

GOVERNOR GETS SALT RISEN BREAD

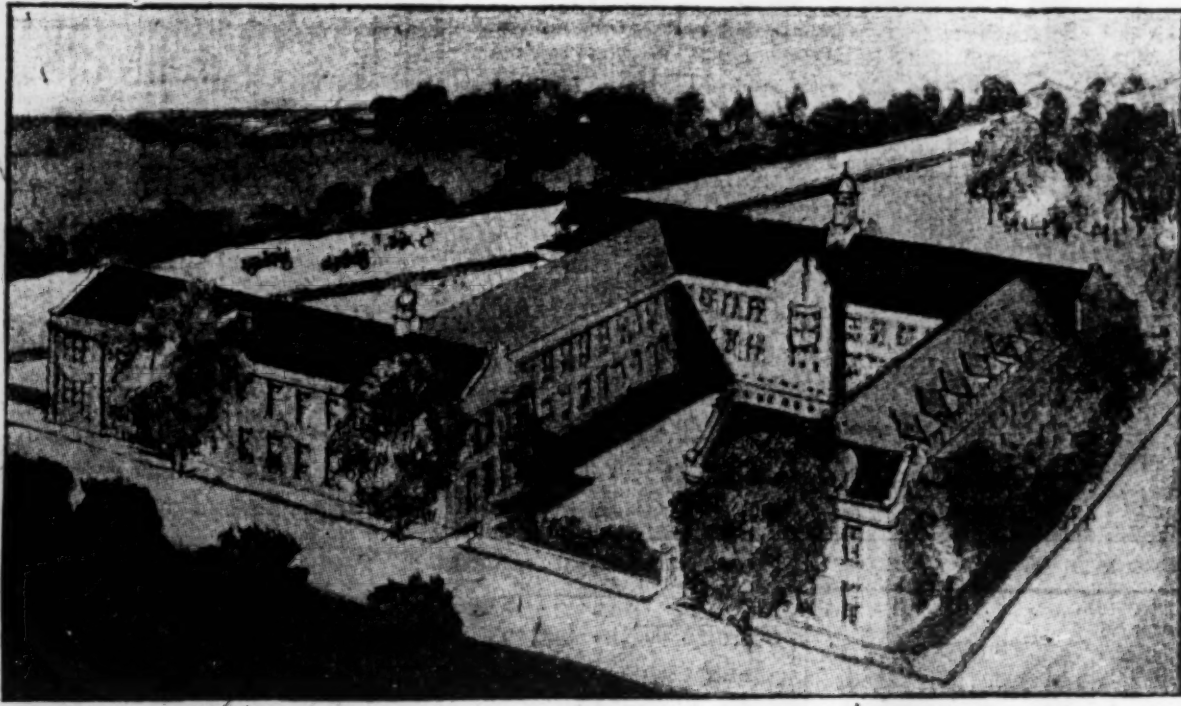
TOPEKA, Kan.—Governor-elect W. R. Stubbs when he started out on his campaign eight months ago was entertained at a Kansas home where salt rising bread was served, says the Topeka Journal. It was like the salt rising bread his grand-mother used to make. When he came home from a trip he called his daughter, Lenora, into the study and closed the door.

Just what the Governor-elect said to his daughter is not known, except that they entered into a little private contract whereby Lenora was to learn to make him salt rising bread and in return the father was to give her a valuable present. The result of it all is that Miss Stubbs went to work at her task. At first, of course, she had to throw out several "bakings" to the chickens, but she soon learned the art, and now, when the new Governor takes possession of the executive mansion, he will have good salt rising bread three times a day.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES.

The regular Sunday services at The First Church of Christ, Scientist, the Mother Church, at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass., are held at 10:45 a. m. and 3 p. m. The subject for Dec. 27 will be "Christian Science." The subjects and sermons are copyrighted by the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy. The session of the Sunday School is held at 10:45 a. m.

Proposed Model School For Girls



The sketch shows how the home of the Winsor School, a private institution, to be erected soon in Boston, will look when completed. The building will cost about \$250,000 and will be a model of its kind.

The Winsor school, a private educational institution, is about to begin the erection of a group of buildings in the Back Bay section which will become the seat of learning for many Boston young people and will take rank with the finest of its kind in the country.

At present many if not all of the private schools for girls in Boston consist of transformed private dwellings with little opportunity for proper school facilities. After a careful consideration of the situation a number of prominent citizens of Greater Boston met and formed what is now known as the Winsor School Corporation, organized under state law, whose purpose is the establishment of a private school offering opportunities at least equivalent to those of the public schools in the way of

modern and fireproof construction, light, ventilation and general convenience of arrangement.

The new school, which will be located on Riverway, Bellevue, Bernier, Plymouth and Woodstock streets and Longwood avenue, on land covering some 75,000 square feet, will consist of a notable group of buildings. The cost is estimated at about \$250,000. The plans for the new buildings, which have been drawn by R. Clifton Sturgis, chairman of the schoolhouse commission of the city of Boston, call for every modern improvement, such as the necessary class and recitation rooms, laboratories for chemistry, physics and biology, studios for art study and drawing, music rooms, assembly hall, library and gymnasium. The school, which will be under the principalship of Miss Mary P. Winsor, a teacher of wide experience and executive ability, will provide the complete nine years' course for girl students necessary

for college preparation, and will receive boys for instruction in the primary grades.

The corporation is authorized under the laws of the commonwealth to receive endowments, and already five of the scholarships (\$10,000 each) have been subscribed for and others are expected soon to be taken.

President Eliot of Harvard has been deeply interested in this movement and has given the incorporators every encouragement from the start. He may be quoted as saying, "It is high time that at least one private school for girls in Boston should be properly housed and equipped. First for the sake of the girls who go to it, and secondly, as an example for other schools, both private and public."

The officers of the corporation are: President, Hon. Charles S. Hamlin; secretary, Charles P. Curtis; treasurer, Charles W. Hubbard.

PROBLEM OF ZINC IN ORES IS SOLVED BY NEW FURNACE

Low-Bearing Kootenay Lodes Containing Silver and Lead Can Be Worked Profitably With It.

AID FOR INVENTOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—An event that promises very favorably to affect the mining industry of the Kootenays is the successful solution of the zinc problem in connection with the smelting of silver and lead ores, which in these districts are mostly zinc bearing. The difficulty to be overcome has been not only to save the zinc, but to prevent the loss of the silver and other metals in the smelting process. To save the zinc under the old methods involved a loss in other metals, while there was always the tendency toward volatilization on account of air entering the furnace.

The consequence was that ores containing more than 10 per cent zinc were penalized by the smelters, while ores containing more than a certain amount of zinc were refused altogether. It was obvious therefore that a device capable of saving the zinc without involving a loss of other metals in the ores would be of immense importance; and after much experimentation this has been accomplished.

Air Excluded from Furnace.

A water-jacketed furnace, heated by electricity, and from which the air currents are excluded, has been designed and patented by Mr. Snider, which is said to be entirely new departure in metallurgy and a distinct triumph for the inventor.

The silver and lead being the heavier metals sink to the bottom of the charge, and are drawn off by vent holes, such as are generally used in blast furnaces. The zinc condenses round the sides and runs out through portholes pierced in the sides of the furnace. By this method the zinc is saved at a figure that makes it commercially possible, while no loss occurs in the other metals.

Government Aided Inventor.

A pleasing feature of the history of these experiments is that success was made possible through government assistance. After a company had been formed to take over and operate the invention, and part of the machinery had been installed, financial difficulties overtook the enterprise and application was made to the provincial government for aid.

After taking expert advice and carefully considering the matter, the government made a precedent by loaning government money to the company, a special bill being passed for that purpose. This enabled the company to complete the experiments and to establish the industry on a firm basis. It is expected that when its important bearing on the mining industry is more generally recognized it will result in increased prosperity for these interior districts.

WHAT GARFIELD FAMILY IS DOING

Taft's Prospective Disposition of Secretary of Interior Interests the Public in Late President's Sons.

WASHINGTON—The question of whether it will be Mr. Taft's purpose to retain James R. Garfield in the cabinet has caused somebody in Washington to ask the question, What has become of the children of President Garfield, the sons and daughter who as little folks were of so much interest to people here during the spring and summer of 1881?

The question is answered as follows by a gentleman who has kept track of the family: Mother Lives in Ohio. Mrs. Garfield, the mother, makes her home at Mentor, O., the family home for many years, but spends her winters in Pasadena, Cal. The eldest son, Harry, was recently installed as president of Williams College. The second son is secretary of the interior in the Roosevelt cabinet. The third child, Molly, was married to J. Stanley Brown, secretary to her father during the few months he was President, and lives with her husband in New York city, where he is a member of a large building company. Irwin McDowell Garfield is a member of a law firm in Boston and counsel for large Massachusetts street railway interests. Abram, the youngest child, is an architect in Cleveland.

Brother in Boston. Irwin McDowell Garfield, the Boston member of the family, was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1893 and from the law school of Harvard University in 1896.

PACT OF SERVANS AND MONTENEGRO IS FOR DEFENSE

Two Dynasties Guarantee Mutual Assistance Under Specified Conditions—Territorial Divisions.

Moderate Policy

AGRAM, Croatia—It is learned here that the alleged secret pact between Servia and Montenegro is said to contain provisions calculated to remove past differences, but which in reality fail to make for closer union of interests between the two nations.

In the judgment of the outside world, the principle of the agreement is at variance with its scope, for instead of eliminating the disproportion in size and power of the two Serb countries, it rather tends to accentuate it to such an extent that Montenegro would become a dependency of Servia, which it certainly is not at the present time.

In the case of aggression by Austria, the two powers will march together, and neither will make peace without the other's consent.

The only startling feature in this provision is its mildness and purely defensive character, far removed from the firebrand policy ascribed to both parties.

DIAMOND CUTTERS BREAK A RECORD

King Edward Will Have His Two Big Gems for Wear on Dec. 25—They Weigh 640 and 320 Carats.

The record in the rapid cutting of a large diamond seems to be held by the firm of Asscher, in Amsterdam, which has been cutting and polishing the great Cullinan stone, to be given to Edward VII. as a present.

It has been found impossible to preserve the huge diamond in one piece, but there will be made of it two stones, each far larger than the largest existing diamond, as well as a quantity of smaller gems. The English experts estimated that the preparations of the diamond would require two years. The Asschers offered to accomplish it in one, and the time actually occupied will be even less, says the New York Herald.

The first cleavage took place in February last, and King Edward will have his two big diamonds to put with the other crown jewels by the 25th. This is regarded by jewelers as an epoch in the history of the diamond industry. The largest previous diamond was the Great Mogul (279 carats).

The King's gems will weigh respectively about 640 and 320, and among the miscellaneous cuttings is a brilliant of 100 carats.

COUNTESS OWNS DAILY NEWSPAPER

Lady Bathurst is now the proprietress of the Morning Post, an Old and Important Paper in London.

LONDON—Through the demise of Lord Glenesk, his only surviving child, the Countess of Bathurst, becomes sole proprietress of the great London daily newspaper, the Morning Post, one of the oldest established organs of the metropolitan press of which Lord Glenesk became sole owner through purchase 30 years ago.

Has Great Prestige.

While its foreign news is second only in prestige to that of the Times, the Morning Post has always been regarded as the newspaper par excellence of the great world of fashion, and during the hundred years or more of its existence has invariably devoted more space and attention than most of its contemporaries to the doings of the royal family and of society. It is an extremely prosperous concern, and will be the first London newspaper to be exclusively owned, controlled and directed by a peeress of the realm.

Lilias, Countess of Bathurst, as the only daughter of Lord Glenesk, was wont to do the honors for her father after the death of her popular mother. He was one of the most hospitable of men, whose house in London and place in Scotland were scenes of such constant entertainment that his famous French chef was wont to complain that service under him was almost as arduous as in that of a great hotel. Lady Bathurst's husband, the Earl of Bathurst, will be recalled as having been selected by the British government during the war in South Africa to command the garrison of the island of St. Helena, where General Cronje and the other Boer prisoners were interned until the end of the conflict.

HARVARD OFFICER WILL VISIT WEST

Jerome D. Greene, secretary of the Harvard Corporation, is soon to make an extended trip through the West in the interests of Harvard. He will visit several state colleges and high and preparatory schools, where he will discuss with the principals the standard of college admissions. He will also represent Harvard at several alumni association meetings.

DECLARES BRITISH COLUMBIANS MUST CONSERVE WOODS

Dr. J. F. Clark Says Forests Yield Largest Revenue of Any Province or American State.

HOW LAND IS HELD

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Dr. Judson F. Clark, an eminent Canadian authority on forestry conservation, in an address before the Vancouver Canadian Club, produced some interesting data relative to the forests of British Columbia, and made a strong plea for their adequate protection and conservation. After emphasizing the fact that the good uses of forests are about equally divided between the production of wood and the regulation of stream flow, he dealt with the subject in its special application to this province.

The climate of British Columbia, he said, especially west of the Cascades, is unsurpassed for wood production—in the whole world, on account of the length of the growing season and the abundance of moisture in the air and soil.

Much Held on License.

It is estimated that 11,000 square miles are now held under the 16 and 21-year timber licenses, and these are supposed to contain a total of about 110,000,000,000 feet board measure, or an average of 10,000,000 feet per square mile. There are also about 2,000,000 acres under lease or owned in fee capable of yielding 70,000,000,000 feet.

SILVER COINAGE BAD FOR ORIENT

Consuls Report That Fluctuations in China Embarrass Foreign Traders and Native Merchants.

WASHINGTON—Fluctuations in the value of silver in the coinage of the Far East are seriously embarrassing those having business relations with that section of the world. This is the tenor of a large number of special reports written by United States consuls for the national monetary commission.

The reports concur that these fluctuations are more serious than mere depreciation. They indicate that in China, with the silver standard, dealings with gold standard countries, have been injuriously affected by the changes in the price of silver which make the profit of a transaction largely dependent upon the rate of exchange.

The Questions Asked.

These special consular reports were called for by the state department at the request of Senator Lodge. Consular officers were requested to tell whether firms importing from the United States, Great Britain and Germany had found the depreciation of silver a matter of serious embarrassment to their business during the last year, and whether the depreciation of silver had stimulated considerably the export trade.

Charles Denby, consul-general at Shanghai, China, says when silver is high imports are increased and profits are made on goods stocked at lower rates. Similarly, when silver falls imports become unprofitable and heavy losses result upon goods in stock. Importing firms, he says, have found their legitimate trade seriously embarrassed during the past 12 months by the depreciation of silver. The recent large fluctuation in the value of local currency in comparison with gold, he adds, ruined hundreds of Chinese merchants who had dealings with foreigners.

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For Women and Misses

THIS GREAT MARK DOWN SALE should interest every woman in New England, as it gives them a grand opportunity to secure useful CHRISTMAS GIFTS at JANUARY PRICES. Just a word to our friends and customers—Act quickly and get first choice of the greatest bargains ever offered in Boston.

TRAINING OF BOYS TO SOLVE BRITISH SOLDIER PROBLEM

Writer Claims that Conscription Can be Saved by Giving Children a Military Education in Vacation.

LACK PATRIOTISM

The proper way to teach is to make learning a game. There is no game that boys love better than playing at soldiers.

We can no longer pretend to deny that the territorial army scheme has failed. The able-bodied Englishmen to whom their country appeals cannot, or will not, submit themselves in the necessary numbers even to a modified and limited military training. Mr. Haldane, who asked for 800,000 men, has been compelled to make the best of matters, and to say that he will be satisfied with 200,000. Reproaches and sarcasm can do little good. We have simply got to acknowledge the evil, and to try to combat it. If we do not combat it successfully, conscription, the enforced military training of which the country at present will hear nothing, is sooner or later inevitable.

Conscription is Coming.

In the majority of cases the people are perfectly well aware that their present attitude is hastening the coming of conscription. They know it, but they do not care. They know that before a system of compulsory military service could be put into working order they themselves would, in a great many cases at all events, have passed the age at which they might have been called upon.

The effects of their selfishness will be felt, not by themselves, but by their little brothers now at school, says the London Express. There surely was never a healthy British boy who did not love to trick himself out with paper helmet, popgun and tin sword, and to imagine himself one of a gallant band of warriors. There is more of the military spirit in our boys of between 6 and 16 years than in all the rest of the nation.

Boys Have Military Spirit.

If the burden of military training in the future is to fall on the boys who today delight in sham warfare in the bottom of the garden, we can do no better than foster and develop their present spirit. What boy whose uniform is his Eton jacket turned inside out, his gun a catapult, his horse a creature of the imagination, could resist the offer of a real gun? There is surely not one healthy English lad who, if given the chance of camping as real soldiers camp, would not seize the chance eagerly.

All over Great Britain at periods roughly the same, our schools are closed. Many of the children are the children of parents who find their presence in the house a nuisance and a considerable expense. The youngsters themselves, after the first day or two of freedom, spend a good deal of their time playing at soldiers.

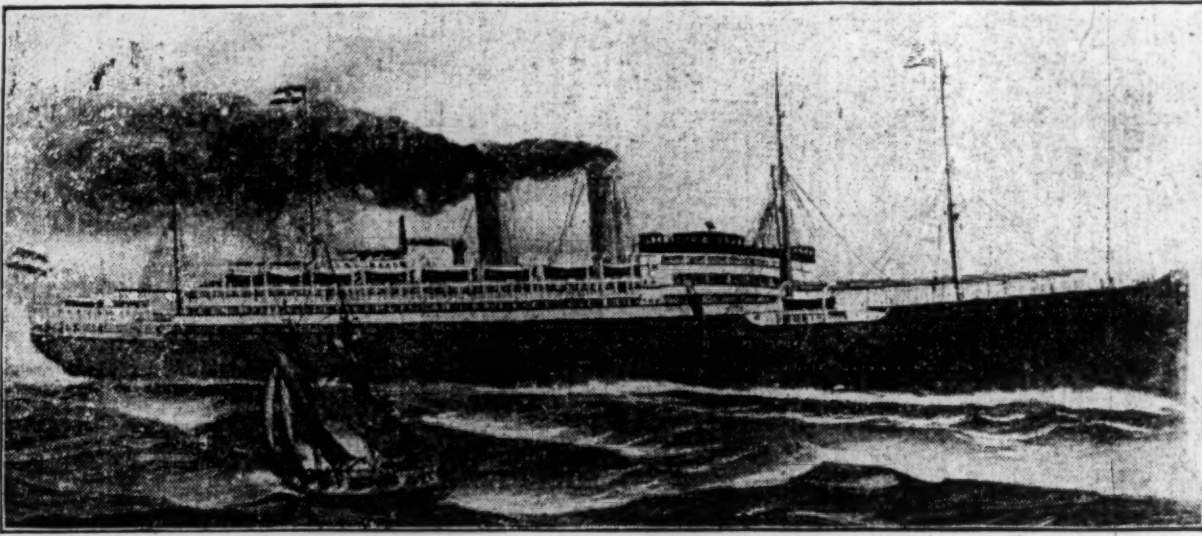
Now, imagine those children taken out of the town and put into camp. Some wealthy estate owner of the district, or perhaps some farmer, has been induced to provide a piece of ground for camping, drilling and maneuvering. The life is that of real soldiers. They cook their own food, clean their kit, groom their own horses, sleep in tents, do sentry go and orderly duties, learn to shoot, to scout, to march and to ride, and have all the glory of sham fights, with forced marches and night attacks. The camp is in charge of one or more reservist and ex-soldiers, most of whom gladly give their services in teaching the lads their work; while the others are content to do so for a merely nominal fee. There is only one punishment for disobedience or misbehavior—dismissal from the camp. Every morning reveille sounds; the boys turn out and answer the roll call, and have their breakfast. Some are told off for camp, stable and kitchen duty daily, the rest, forming into companies, are taken off for drill, scouting, target practice, riding lessons, and so on.

What would it cost? Practically nothing. The Legion of Frontiersmen is composed for the most part of really poor men; yet their camps, which are run exactly on these lines, are paid for from the pockets of the men themselves, who think the experience more than worth the saving of a little money. Suppose, for instance, the cost of these camps is borne in part by the ratepayers and in part by the state. A few horses could be hired and provided for each camp. Blankets, tents, provisions and rifles for a few hundred boys from each large town during the space of, say, three weeks yearly, would hardly run that town into much expense. The frontiersmen, most of all of them mounted, find the entire cost of such camps, including hire of horses, to be less than £3 10s. per head per week.

For boys it should be even less, particularly as each school camp would contain at least three times as many men as the frontiersmen have ever managed to muster at one time. Properly managed, the cost per week of keeping each boy in camp should not exceed £2 10s.

That this idea would be successful so far as the boys themselves were concerned there can be no doubt. Lieutenant General Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts have shown how readily youngsters will respond to an appeal to the military spirit. Ernest Thompson Seton's "Indian" camps are sufficient proof of the success with which such affairs can be cheaply organized.

The New Liner "George Washington"



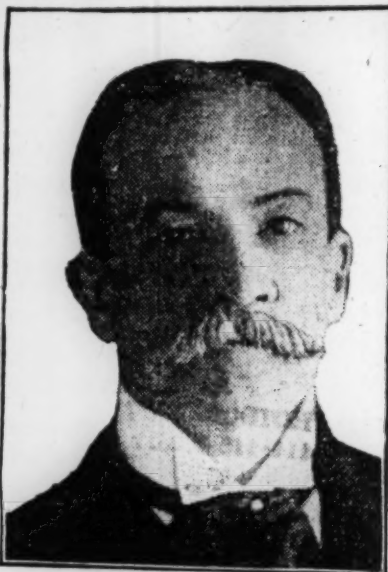
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE'S LATEST FLOATING PALACE.

Mammoth German-Lloyd Ship Would Stand on End Higher Than Monument to America's Great Man.

The George Washington, the North German Lloyd's latest floating palace, its only liner to exceed 20,000 tons gross register, which was christened by American Ambassador David Jayne Hill, would, if stood on end, tower 167 feet above Washington monument. It is one-seventh of a mile in length. From keel to the top of the highest mast is as great a distance as is occupied by the 16 stories of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

Among the attractions are the great number of suites with baths, elimination of upper berths in first-class cabins, a solarium or sun parlor, a two-storied smoking room, electric light baths, photographic dark room, and 20 kennels and a ship's kennel master for aristocratic dog passengers.

Among the safeguards are a submarine bell signalling apparatus, to warn of the approach of another ship, when from 7 to 12 miles distant; a complete and



DAVID JAYNE HILL, United States Ambassador to Germany Who Christened the George Washington.

elaborate fire-alarm system, and a life buoy which can be dropped astern from the bridge by an electric switch. In

Fitted With Latest Appliances and Possesses two Imperial Suites for Guests—A Colossus of the Deep.

spite of the democratic name, the ship will be equipped with two "imperial suites," each including bedroom, breakfast room, drawing-room and bath.

Two other suites omit the breakfast room. One of the public writing-rooms will be given up to typewriting experts, for the convenience of passengers. Large square windows and 24 huge electric centrifugal ventilators insure the passengers the freshest possible sea air. In connection with the indispensable wireless system, a daily newspaper will be published on board by the management, giving the important happenings on both sides of the Atlantic.

More than 14,500 tons of the best steel was used in building this modern Colossus of the deep. It would take 378 freight cars, carrying 60,000 pounds each, to transport this mass. Twenty-eight carloads of bolts, nuts and screws were used in the building.

ANCHORS HOLD BIGGEST SHIPS

Those Made at Charlestown Navy Yard Will Suffice for Largest War Vessels, Except in a Hurricane.

"If some of the sea worthies could come to earth and get a look at the anchors which were recently turned out in the Charlestown navy yard they would not believe their own eyesight," said H. M. Knight of Boston, in the Milwaukee Sentinel. "Battleships nowadays carry four anchors. These have been cast heretofore, but they were liable to break at the wrong time.

Forged Anchor at Navy Yard. "They were so big, however, that it seemed there was no other way to make them. Finally it was decided to try and forge an anchor of the size needed at the Charlestown navy yard. Accordingly five men were set at work on an anchor which was to weigh 17,000 pounds. The men worked on the anchor a month and then turned out one that stood all the tests and was accepted. Now they are making those anchors in the yard in sets of four for shipment wherever they are needed.

Will Hold Largest Ships. "These anchors will hold the largest battleships afloat unless they are caught in a hurricane. They are immense affairs. They are 15 feet long from crown to shackle and about nine and a half feet across from point to point. The palms at the arm ends, which get the grip on the bottom, are 32 inches wide. Several sets have been shipped to the Pacific coast to go on battleships at the stations on that coast."

C. K. G. Billings, who recently had the big steamer Vanadis built on the other side, has had two models made. One shows the vessel as she appears afloat and the other is a model as it would appear if cut in half from stem to stern. These two models cost \$2000 each, but the one that is to be built for Commodore Plant will be more complete in every way, and is to cost \$5000, which would buy something of a cruising yacht.

This model is to show the interior and the exterior of the yacht. It is to be built to scale one-quarter inch to the foot. The Iolanda is 305 feet over all length and the model will be 6.35 feet long. The model will not be cut longitudinally through the center, but will be broken open at different parts so as to show the whole of the interior, and every fitting will be made to scale.

Every block used in the rigging will have a sheave that will work. The boat falls can be used to raise or lower the launches, the motors in the launches will be made to turn over, the taps in the bathrooms and at all the basins can be turned on or off, and the fittings will all be made to scale and of the same wood as the originals are made.

The decorations too will be the same on the model as on the big yacht. This model will be the most costly that has yet been built.

Mr. Boucher has made models for the navy and army departments, for the New York Yacht Club and for many other clubs and yachtsmen, and he runs a regular shipbuilding plant on Maiden lane.

The models of the transports for the army department were the first big models that Mr. Boucher built, and now he is at work on a model which is to be exhibited at the Yukon exhibition at Seattle next summer by the army department.

LOCKOUT DECREED AS PUNISHMENT OF CAIRO STUDENTS

Exuberance of Nationalism Is Condoned, But Strikes to Control Courses of Study Are Repressed.

YOUTH IN PUBLIC EYE

CAIRO, Egypt—The president of the Cairo engineering school recently decreed a lockout, as a punishment for the students' strike. In order to understand why a lockout is a punishment in the eyes of the Egyptian youth, it must be explained that the latter is the paragon of studious industry and that his devotion to knowledge and its acquisition is such that he regards a week's enforced vacation as the severest of punishments. The Egyptian students have for a long time been in the public eye for the fact that in their youthful enthusiasm they make up the bulk of the Nationalist party, of whose many and clamorous demonstrations they are the principal agents.

Waiting for the "Dustoor." Things have come to such a pass that the Khedive cannot show himself anywhere in public without being reminded by scholars and students that the "country" is waiting for the "Dustoor," or national assembly. As to meetings held and despatches sent to British and Egyptian statesmen, their number is legion. But these manifestations of youthful exuberance are condoned. What is not condoned is their attitude toward the school and university authorities and teachers, in endeavoring, by means of frequent strikes, to control the plans and courses adopted by their superiors.

Can Strike With Impunity. The Egyptian youth is by no means a rowdy, on the contrary his manners are excellent and he is in reality a docile pupil; but he has found out that he can strike with impunity and is determined thereby to impose on the teachers his own views as to what subjects he should be taught and how and when.

As the present generation is practically the first to grow up with any kind of modern instruction, the school problem is fast becoming the most important issue in modern Egypt, and there are signs that the government is about to take special measures which will not be without influence on the Nationalist problem as well.

TRADE WITH COLOMBIA. BOGOTA, Colombia—The new Venezuelan government has announced that it will permit the resumption of trade over the frontier between Venezuela and Colombia at all frontier points.

AFFECTS AMERICAN INTERESTS. RIO JANEIRO—The chamber of deputies recently approved the amendment adopted by the Senate authorizing the application of a sliding scale tariff on rubber exported from the Acre territory, varying according to the price.

A COUNTRY WHERE TRAMPS MUST GO TO WORK OR JAIL

In Switzerland Men Are Helped to Find Work So That They Will Not Become a Burden on Charity.

LOAFING PREVENTED

IN Switzerland there is a strong feeling that any man who is out of work must be helped to find work, and this not so much for his own sake as for the sake of the whole community—to guard against his being a cause of expense to it instead of being a source of income.

There is, however, an equally strong feeling that when the work is found the man must if necessary for his own sake as well as the sake of the community be made to do it; to do it well, too.

All Must Work.

Practically everywhere in Switzerland, says the Nineteenth Century, while it is held to be the duty of the authorities to stand by the genuine work seeker and help him, it is held to be their duty also to mete out punishment to the work shirker and force him to earn his daily bread before he eats it.

No toleration is shown to the loafer, for he is regarded as one who wishes to prey on his fellows and take money out of the common purse while putting none into it. On the other hand, what can be done is done, and gladly, to guard decent men from all danger of becoming loafers through mischance or misfortune.

Begging is a Crime.

In Switzerland, however, it is otherwise. There is no resorting to workhouses or hotels there; no wandering around the countryside extorting alms while pretending to look for work. For begging is a crime and so is vagrancy; and in some cantons the police receive a special fee for every beggar or vagrant they arrest.

If a man is out of work there he must try to find work, for if he does not, the authorities of the district where he has a settlement will find it for him, and of a kind perhaps not all to his taste—tiring and badly paid. He cannot refuse to do it, for if he does he may be packed off straight to a penal workhouse, an institution where military discipline prevails and where every inmate is made to work to the full extent of his strength, receiving in return board and lodging with wages from a penny to threepence a day.

Punished for Idleness. When once he is there, there he must stay until the authorities decree that he shall depart; for as a penal workhouse is practically a prison he cannot take his own discharge, and the police are always on the alert to prevent his running away. No matter how long his sojourn lasts, however, it does not cost the community a single penny; for in Switzerland these penal institutions are self-supporting. Some of them, indeed, are said to be a regular source of income to the cantons to which they belong.

It is much more easy there, however, than it is here, it must be admitted, to distinguish between unemployed and employed, as there every working man has his papers, i. e., documents which are given to him by the authorities of the district where he has his settlement and which contain full information as to where and by whom he has been employed in the course of his life.

Help for the Needy. Then relief in kind stations, i. e., casual wards organized on philanthropic lines, are now maintained in every part of industrial Switzerland for the exclusive use of the respectable unemployed.

No one is admitted to a Swiss relief in kind station unless his papers show that he has been in regular work within the previous three months and out of work at least five days, unless they show also that neither the police nor his own district authorities have any reason for looking on him as a loafer. He who is admitted, however, is made welcome and is treated with consideration as a respectable man whom misfortune has befallen.

Let men but relax their efforts and show signs of a willingness to remain without it and they are at once thrown on their own resources. The police, who are in close cooperation with the station officials, always keep a sharp watch on the unemployed, especially on such as are sojourning in these refuges, and if they find them refusing work when it is offered under reasonable conditions or accepting it and losing through carelessness, laziness or any other fault of their own, or lounging by the wayside or in public houses instead of betaking themselves where they have been told there is a chance of a job the fact is reported, with the result that there is made on their papers a note which prevents their ever again crossing the threshold of any station.

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PARK, "Hook of Holland."

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THE SHERMAN, Washington, D. C.

NEW TURKISH RULE WILL HAVE EFFECT ON THE EGYPTIANS

Constantinople Honors All Syria When Paying Tribute to Deputy to Ottoman Parliament.

WAHABEES STRONG

BEYROUT, Syria.—When Constantinople honored the eminent Suleiman Bustani Effendi on his arrival there it honored all Syria, for Christians and Moslems, Arabs and Turks, Greeks and Maronites are all one in their esteem for the rare gifts of character and intellect of this foremost of Syrian deputies to the Ottoman Parliament.

This happy occasion, when the Ottoman world sends the leaders of its many-tongued hosts to the metropolis, is rather an unhappy one for the neighbors of the Nile who are vainly calling for self-government, since they are not to be represented at Constantinople. That the new parliamentary regime in Turkey will deeply affect the struggling Persians and Indians, no less than the Egyptians, is a foregone conclusion, but it is not generally realized that the extensive reforms planned for Turkish Arabia on the Persian gulf and along the Red Sea will also stir the neighbors of the Arabian desert, the unconquered horsemen of Nejd.

Forgotten Hidden Power.

The western world rarely remembers that there is an independent power in Central Arabia, to the east of Mecca, which has never been under Turkish domination, but has repeatedly exercised a religious-political influence throughout Arabia, and even Syria and Mesopotamia; the sect of the Wahabees, the Puritans of Islam. It was founded in 1750 by Abd-el-Wahab, who preached no new doctrine, but aimed to restore Islam to its original simplicity and austerity, largely sacrificed to Persian, Byzantine and Latin emolument culture. This remarkable reformer had the boldness to denounce the aspiration of every Mussulman, the Haj or pilgrimage to Mecca, and the veneration of the Prophet and saints, and of their tombs, as a gross superstition unworthy a truly pious people; he also taught total abstinence from alcohol, tobacco and opium, and especially from politics.

Capture of Mecca.

Despite this last injunction, the sect soon became a political issue when Sa'ud, Sultan of Nejd, espoused the Wahabee cause, which, from his capital of Deraayah, spread rapidly over the whole of Arabia. His successor openly made it a patriotic weapon for the expulsion of the Turks and the consolidation of Arabia under his rule. He captured Mecca in 1803 and Medina year later; he even threatened Bagdad, and finally stopped all pilgrimages to the holy cities. Thereupon the Ottoman Sultan Selim, ordered his viceroy of Egypt, the celebrated Albanian, Mehmet Ali, to chastise the Arabs, and the vassal as once began preparations which were so thorough as to take seven years.

Ended Napoleon's Dream.

Meantime, the great Napoleon's eagle eye had gauged the possibilities of an all-Arab rally around the standard of the Wahabee Sultan, with whom he was negotiating an alliance long after his Egyptian expedition in order to carry out his project of invading India from the Levant. The disastrous Russian war of 1812 put an end to Napoleon's oriental romance, and at the same time the Egyptians recaptured Mecca and Medina; six years later Mehmet's son, Ibrahim Pasha, destroyed the Wahabees' capital, Deraayah, and sent the Sultan to Constantinople.

Seek Peace and Progress.

The Egyptian governors were finally expelled, and in 1849 the Ottomans gave up all designs on Nejd, but since then Central Arabia has acquired commercial as well as strategic importance in proportion to the progress of the Hedjaz and Bagdad railways, which will encircle it, and the two million Wahabees may become more prominent even than Napoleon had planned, but in the interests of peace and progress.

BIG OCEAN LINER OILED THE SEAS

When the trained skippers of the North German Lloyd fleet see created seas ahead, they begin to get busy with their oil equipment. Some navigators of wall-sided liners think that they can get along very well without oil; the Germans have a habit of depending on the experiences of other men who have shipped a few seas.

It was a German commander, Captain Karlows, who won the prize offered by the hydrographic office for the best essay on the use of oil at sea and Germans have been keen on the subject ever since, says the New York Sun.

Captain Polack of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, who yesterday, used oil from the lavatory pipes and from bags over the bow and combed down the crests so that he did not ship an ounce of water that did him harm. He is a believer in the experience of other skippers and the infallibility of oil. That may be the reason he got here without a scratch. Naturally the Kaiser had to go slow, but she was in swifter time than bigger ships that did not use oil. Before she began to calm the waters a wave boarded her and lifted off a ventilator on the weather side, carrying it across the ship.

FORESEES CHINA AND AMERICA AS BUSINESS ALLIES

Burlingame Johnson Says Presence of United States in Far East Will Make for Peace.

EXPERT ON PROBLEM

NEW YORK.—An unwritten alliance of the United States with China for the promotion of commerce is A. Burlingame Johnson's prophecy for the future. He is somewhat of an expert on Chinese affairs, having been United States consul at Amoy for a number of years. He was in China when the United States for the first time ventured to sit down at the table at which world powers were engaged in playing the fascinating game of oriental politics. He has seen his country develop a mighty prestige in that same game of oriental politics, and has had some hand in the play himself. He was in the consular service at the time of the Boxer war, and has been given credit for having prevented the permanent Japanese occupation of Fuchien province, for which he was decorated by the Chinese Emperor, Kuang-Hsui. For some years he has been a resident of Manila, engaged in private business.

Engaged in Business.

He assisted in securing for an American syndicate the concession from the insular and city governments to institute a modern street railway system in Manila.

"The battles which America will have to fight in the Orient in the next decade are those of commerce," says Mr. Johnson, "and our presence in the Far East will make for peace, not war."

Seeds John Hay Planted.

"I see there has been considerable talk about an alliance with China. An alliance, in the sense that that term is usually used when European nations line up in groups against each other, we probably never will have with China, nor with any European or Asiatic country."

"But there is an alliance of a different character existing between China and the United States, the seeds of which were planted by Secretary of State John Hay, when he advanced the doctrine of the 'open door,' and by the force of his splendid abilities, backed by the latent power of eighty millions of people, impelled the nations of Europe to accept the doctrine. That alliance is taking form, and every new expression of our state department since then has added to its strength."

Manila a Signal Station.

"The result, I predict, will be that possibly within the next decade it will be so generally understood among the powers of the world that the United States, watching the affairs of the Orient from her signal station at Manila, will look with disfavor upon any encroachments upon this market which would restrict its freedom to all, and that that policy of the 'open door' will become as well respected as the Monroe Doctrine is today."

Mr. Johnson does not foresee any organized attempt on the part of the Chinese to overthrow the reigning dynasty. "The Chinese have no leaders," he says, "in matters of this character who have the ability to lead a successful uprising. There are many able men, but they have not the martial spirit. Their leaders are leaders of commerce; they are merchant princes, and none of them are captains or generals."

"The result is that while the great central provinces, which are populated by the Chinese proper, as distinguished from the ruling Manchu of the north, are anxious to throw off what they call the 'foreign yoke' and place upon the throne a Chinese prince, their uprisings will be spasmodic, isolated, detached and futile efforts."

China as a Market.

"They will, each in turn, fail with the development of the railway and telegraph lines and the establishment of newspapers, which is making unusual progress. A generation hence conditions may change, but not now. I predict that within a year we will have forgotten that there was a change in dynasty."

"What America is especially interested in is China as a market. We are now sending almost 50 per cent. of our cotton product to the Orient. Within the last 10 years we have found a market for millions of dollars' worth of food products and the products of our rolling mills and factories. Many imagine that China is a nation of impoverished individuals. Nothing could be farther from the facts. There are millions of people there who can buy and utilize our most costly products. There are tens of millions who can buy and want such articles as are now consumed by the middle classes of Americans."

WHALEBONE PRICE DROPS AT DUNDEE

LONDON.—Whalebone is so rarely used nowadays that the value of the commodity has fallen considerably during the last year.

At Dundee, the center of the whalebone has just realized only \$10,000 a ton, or industry, a parcel of whalebone has just realized only \$10,000 a ton, of \$5000 below the average price ruling last year.

Daniel Hone, a London whalebone dealer, said that one of the principal reasons for the falling off in the demand was that whalebone was not used in the making of women's bodices, as was the case with a few years ago.

MUSICAL EVENTS IN BOSTON

The Monitor publishes each Saturday a review of the musical week in Boston. Items for notice should be sent in early and in as simplified form as possible.

CONCERTS.

On Sunday night the Handel and Haydn Society gave the first Christmas performance of "The Messiah" with Mrs. Caroline Mahr-Hardy, Miss Adelaide Griggs, Glenn Hall, and Frank Croton; on Monday night the second performance, with Mrs. Grace B. Williams, Miss Pearl Benedict, and Mr. Hall, the only soloist who sang both nights. It is interesting to note that Mr. Hall, who first came into musical prominence in Chicago, is one of the few boy choir singers to attain distinction in mature years—at least in this country. There is a field here for investigation by vocal teachers. The wonderful story is told of Lablache—who if we may believe tradition was a sort of De Reszke and Plancon rolled into one—that his voice changed from a soprano to a manly bass in a single night without that intervening period known as the change of voice when creaking youths shrill one moment and croak hoarsely the next. That Lablache was the great bass of his generation we may grant; that he surpassed those of the present time we may doubt, in spite of the eloquent testimony of Thackeray's *James de la Pluche* in his "Diary": "Been to the opera. . . . That Lablache is a vopper at singing." But we digress.

Praise is due the soloists at both concerts; but the chief applause was for orchestra and chorus—the latter a grand instrument upon which Mollenhauer plays as he wishes. This was the ninety-fourth year of the "Messiah" performances. . . .

The second concert of the Longy Club was given at Potter Hall on Monday evening. The program:

Henri Wollett—Suite (Prelude, Nocturne, Scherzo, Romance, Finale), the numbers variously given to piano with wood-wind and horn (first time); Bach—Aria from "St. Matthew Passion"; Mozart—Rhapsody, op. 26, for wood-wind, horn and string quartet (first time); Sjogren—Two songs—Corner (1649)—"Sacred Lullaby"; Hure—Pastorale.

The suite by Wollett was received with only moderate favor by the auditors, except perhaps the finale and the nocturne for piano and horn. This was played with a splendid tone quality, the vibrations of which seemed to linger in the air as it is sometimes the case with an excellent singer when performing a "messa di voce."

This suite, with its constant change of mode, predominant minors and bizarre effects, seems at first a little too modern, but grows on one—by the end of the fifth number harmonies that once seemed jarring appear pungent and enjoyable.

The Longy Club is a unique organization, founded to illustrate to the public the beautiful tone color of the wood-wind instruments, which all recognize on the orchestral palette, but are too little acquainted with in solos. Through the technique and temperament of the members it bids fair to become as much a Boston institution as the Symphony itself. The club's pianist, Mr. De Voto, played well in ensemble, was never too much in evidence, and was remarkably clear and fluent in soft passages. Neatness and precision characterized the work of all the artists.

Mrs. Sundelius' voice, cold and a little hard in the Bach number, was in better condition for the two songs by Sjogren, which were sung with vocal warmth and beauty and most excellent phrasing. As is usual with singers, the big things were done best, for in the simple "Lullaby," otherwise beautifully sung, were noted slips in phrases which certainly could present no difficulty to such a good singer. We refer especially to the differing punctuation of these two phrases:

"O Jesus, babe, beloved;

O Jesus, babe divine."

Whatever construction the artist wishes to put upon these phrases, they should certainly be sung alike.

The second concert of the Hess-Schroeder quartet (Messrs. Willy Hess, J. Von Theodorowicz, Emilie Ferir and Alvin Schroeder) brought two novelties—Max Schillings' quartet in E minor, of which two movements were played, and Paul Juon's "Trio Caprice" for violin, cello and piano (Ernest Schelling, pianist). The club also played Beethoven's quartet in A minor, op. 51, No. 2.

The quartet of Brahms, the first number, was well placed upon the program, for musical and scientific as it is, there is a sense of coldness and neutral tints, when compared with the new trio of Paul Juon—red-blooded music, large in caliber, fiery and dramatic in style. It hardly seemed possible that the three instruments produced such an effect—the illusion of an orchestra. Much was due to the good work of Mr. Schelling, who

DRAFT CITIZENS TO BE FIREMEN

An ordinance giving the chief of the fire department of Newcastle, Ind., power to draft citizens to aid in case of fire has been passed by the city council and is the source of considerable comment.

The ordinance is the outgrowth of the controversy between the council and rescue fire company over the efforts of the former in establishing a paid fire department. It came to the ears of the council that certain members of the old fire department had said they would see the town burn up before they would assist in a fire again, and the ordinance was provided to prevent such difficulties arising in the future.

The ordinance provides that refusals shall result in a fine of \$10, and does not mention whether or not dress suits will excuse a man.



JOSEF LHEVINNE
Russian pianist.

was awaited with interest. He has all grades of dynamics at his command, and can get a resounding volume from his instrument and yet not assault and batter it.

The movements from Schillings' quartet show good construction. Interesting themes are well worked out and there is no waste of musical material. Everything is left tied up carefully and in shipshape. It would be gratifying to hear the whole quartet.

This was a quartet concert in every sense; there was no undue prominence of aggressive personality—all was subdued and harmonious. In brief passages the vibrant tone of the cello and the human quality of the violin were heard with delight. Mr. Hess is one of those rare performers whose violin seems to be a member of his body. His attack is particularly fine—the tone starts at once intense and full. A sympathetic and discerning audience recalled the players several times. . . .

The program for the tenth Symphony rehearsal presented the prelude to "Parsifal," Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite," and Beethoven's C minor symphony, op. 67.

The wonderful prelude, with its shimmering orchestration and eloquent motives was listened to with breathless attention, and rewarded with mild applause, which resulted, we imagine, from the religious emotion of many hearers. Perish the thought that a Boston audience did not like it! And yet the suite of Tchaikovsky, with its characteristic dances, evoked warm commendation. To us the music of Tchaikovsky, even in this lighter vein, is surcharged with melancholy, infinitely more sad than the wailing measures of the Parsifal prelude, which always carries an undercurrent of strength and hope.

It is faint praise to say the prelude was well played. It is great music—whether with high-browed analysis of motives and phrases one follows the admirably clear program notes, or regarding it as absolute music, he listens and reads into it his own interpretation. The majestic symphony of Beethoven, played with skill and intelligence, closed a program made up of the music of giants. . . .

NOTES.

The Christian Science Monitor publishes today a picture of Josef Lhevinne, pianist, who was soloist at last week's Symphony concert. He will give a recital in Steiner Hall Monday evening, at which he will play pieces by Chopin, Tausig, Liszt, Bach-Busoni and minor selections.

The Stoughton Musical Society, the oldest organization of its kind in this country, will give a concert New Year's eve in Randolph, Mass. "Palm tunes" of 100 years ago will be sung.

Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch announces a concert of Christmas music in Chickering Hall Dec. 28.

We note in a news item that Mr. Gabrieliwitsch stopped a runaway horse recently. In view of the sensitiveness of pianists about their hands, this would seem to indicate that Mr. Gabrieliwitsch's manhood rose superior to his pianistic predilections. It is a coincidence that the rescued passenger was Miss Clara Clemens, a lady of musical ability.

Mr. H. G. Tucker will this winter resume his chamber concerts on Sunday afternoons, beginning Jan. 10, for a series of six Sundays. The organizations appearing include the Adamowski trio, Hess-Schroeder quartet, Longy club and Czerwony quartet and individual artists will be heard.

Among concerts the coming month are by Messrs. Gabrieliwitsch, Jan. 6; Townsend, Jan. 15; Gebbard, Jan. 18; Wuellner, Jan. 28 and 30. The Flonzaley quartet gives a concert Jan. 7 in a series of three; the Kneibels Jan. 5.

OFFERS AN OWL AS PAY FOR PAPER

We have taken wood, potatoes, corn, eggs, butter, onions, cabbage, chickens, stone, lumber, labor, sand, calico, sauerkraut, second-hand clothing, coon skins and bug juice, scrap iron, shoe pegs, raw hides, clinkquips, tan bark dogs, sorghum, seed warfare and wheat straw on subscriptions, and now a man wants to know if we would send the paper for six months from a large owl, says the *Trevorton* (r.a.) Times. We have no precedent for refusing, and if we can find a man who is out of an owl and wants one we'll do it.

VIENNA.—The Zeit says that Charles S. Francis, the American ambassador to Austria-Hungary, will be recalled in February.

NEGRO EDUCATION IS IDEALLY CARRIED ON IN VIRGINIA CITY

What Can Be Accomplished in Industrial Training for the Colored Race Evidenced in Petersburg (Va.).

PEOPLE THRIFTY

PETERSBURG, Va.—An example of what an Old Dominion community can do for the colored race may be seen in Petersburg. Located here is the State Normal and Industrial Institute for the industrial training of colored youth of both sexes, with 500 pupils. Here also is the State Home for the colored, an immense institution. Ample provision for religious worship by both races is found in the churches of the city; handsome edifices representing all denominations. Half of the population of Petersburg are church members. Socially it is a community of refined and cultured people.

Fine Public Schools.

An admirably organized public school system offers abundant facilities for the education of the young, of both races, while for higher education there are private schools and colleges.

Here is the trade center of the rich, agricultural region known as Southside Virginia—a section blessed with a temperate climate and where nearly every product of the soil indigenous to that climate is raised. The staple crops are tobacco, cotton and peanuts, crops growing up almost to the gates of the city.

Petersburg exports more tobacco than any other city in the United States, and while enjoying a large and prosperous general trade, it is preeminently a manufacturing town, the annual output of whose factories exceeds \$15,000,000. Its big industrial establishments, furnishing employment to a veritable army of employees, mostly skilled, comprise manufacturing of tobacco, cotton goods, trunks and bags, peanut products, flour and meal, silk, lumber, leather, fireworks, confections and clothing as well as wood-working establishments. These industries, large and small, number about 300. The output of trunks is over 400,000 a year, of meat over 1,000,000 bushels. A \$1,000,000 power plant has been erected recently, deriving 15,000 horsepower from the Appomattox river.

FEWER THEOLOGY STUDENTS ABROAD

Germany and France Report Decrease in Number of Men Preparing for Ministry.

BERLIN.—According to statistics the number of theology students in Germany is on the wane. The "Chronik der Christlichen Welt" writes that the average decrease during the five years from 1886 to 1891 and from 1903 to 1908 was no less than 50 per cent (from 4572 to 2206).

Reports from other countries show similar conditions. The faculty at Paris, which prepares workers for both the Reformed and the Lutheran Church, has at present one student preparing for the Lutheran ministry and a few for the Reformed. Heretofore the Protestant faculty at Neuchâtel had under them as many as 15 students. Now there are but four.

There seems to be a similar state of affairs in the Catholic fold. At Viontiers, according to the annual report of the head of the seminary there, the number of theology students has decreased in the last 10 years from 256 to 54. "Of these, 30 will remain for the clergy. Divide these by six and we have only five priests a year to count on."

RAILROAD STARTS BIG NEW BRANCH

VICTORIA, B. C.—The construction of the first section of the Grand Trunk Pacific east of Prince Rupert has begun in earnest. A large railway ferry has arrived with two monster steam shovels, also locomotives and dump cars, which have been distributed along the first mile of construction.

In this mile are big bluffs to be removed, aggregating 300,000 yards of rock. The largest of these, containing most of the rock, is now being bored with eight tunnels, out of which large pockets will be blasted. These chambers will be filled with tons of dynamite, and the tunnels filled with broken rock and concrete. The blasts will be exploded simultaneously by electricity, when it is expected the rock will be so broken as to be easily handled by the shovels. More steam shovels, etc., are expected to arrive by the ferry shortly.

STATE GETS INHERITANCE TAX.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Tax Commissioner W. H. Corbin has received from the estate of D. Willis James, late of New York, a check for \$4887.47, the amount of the line inheritance tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the estate consisting largely of stocks in Connecticut corporations valued at \$977,497.

KENTUCKY COURT CONFIRMS VOTE OF MONEY TO SCHOOLS

Appellate Tribunal Upholds Legality of Largest Appropriation for Education Ever Made in State.

CASE WAS TEST ONE

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Friends of liberal education in Kentucky are rejoicing over the recent decision of the court of appeals, the highest tribunal of the state, in upholding the legality of the appropriation of \$570,000, made by the last Legislature, for the benefit of the state university at Lexington, the Eastern Normal school at Richmond and the Western Normal school at Bowling Green.

This is the largest appropriation of public money ever made in Kentucky for educational purposes. The \$70,000 is an annual appropriation for the benefit of these three institutions. The opinion of the supreme tribunal of the state is most comprehensive, even going so far as to say that one third of the lump sum of \$500,000 is due now, while the annual appropriation of \$70,000 must be paid for the current fiscal year.

Victory is Decisive.

This is a decisive victory over Gov. Augustus E. Wilson and State Auditor Frank P. James, who declined to pay over the money until a test suit on the legislative act had been carried through the courts.

Anticipating this appropriation two years ago, the educational building, the new engineering and physics building and the agricultural building have already been erected at the state university, while a new chemical building and dormitory will be erected as soon as possible. The bill specified the buildings which should be put up.

Decision on Last Day.

The decision of the appellate court was handed down Dec. 19, the last day of its session, it being a genuine gift to all lovers of broad, helpful education.

CHINESE ASK FOR LENIENCY.

AMOI, China.—The Manila immigration authorities have instructed United States Consul Arnold to construe very leniently the regulations of the Chinese exclusion act regarding Chinamen domiciled in the Philippine islands, who may have left their homes, but desire to return thereto.

Purchases in this Sale Charged in Bill of Feb. 1st

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT ST., NEAR WEST

Purchases in this Sale Charged in Bill of Feb. 1st

January Mark-Down Sale

Monday, December 28th

CHANDLER & CO. announce their January Mark-Down Sale extending to all departments

To facilitate buying they have prepared a 52-page catalogue descriptive of the merchandise and prices and much more comprehensive than any price list which could be published in the daily papers.

Thousands of these catalogues have been distributed, but as their mailing list is inadequate to the occasion, CHANDLER & CO. will mail copies upon request and add to their mailing list the names of all who desire it. Copies can also be had at the cashier's desk on street floor.

Very Unusual Price Demonstrations are announced. The entire store of six floors and thirty-four departments is represented in this sale

Office Furniture
In Oak, Birch and Mahogany

Danner Sectional Bookcases

W. B. BADGER & CO.
182 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON.

PLAN TO GO AND SEE THE BIG
SPORTSMAN'S SHOW Dec. 24 to Jan. 5
10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
MECHANICS BUILDING
Admission Fifty Cents

PELTON PIANO CO.
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Furnished or unfurnished apartments, any number rooms desired.
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If You Want to Buy or Rent a Home or Farm in Reading
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TIME
to arrange for your
WINTER OUTING
IN THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Unlimited opportunities for
**SNOW-SHOEING, SKI-
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SLEIGH-
RIDING,
MOUNTAIN**

CLIMBING, and many other popular
OUT-DOOR WINTER SPORTS.
FINE HOTELS and solid indoor comfort at NORTH CONWAY, INTERVALE, JACKSON, PLYMOUTH, BETHLEHEM, LITTLETON, FRANCONIA, TWIN MOUNTAIN, FAYAN, BRETTON WOODS, LANCASTER, CORNHAM.

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C. M. BURT, C.P.A.,
BOSTON, MASS.
BOSTON, MASS.
BOSTON, MASS.

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

RISE IN STOCKS DURING THE YEAR IS REMARKABLE

Some Stocks Doubled and Trebled in Value and Large Gains Are Made by Nearly Every Stock Quoted.

THE INCOME VALUES

The income value of stocks at their present quotations is not high and with the better class of securities the yield at current quotations is not much greater than many bonds. There is no better evidence than this that there is plenty of money in circulation. A year ago prices were very much lower and the rise in stocks reflects the return of confidence more emphatically than anything else.

A comparison of the quotations prevailing a year ago with those of the present will show the wonderful rise that has taken place within the past 12 months. Prices quoted a year ago were the lowest of the year while, generally speaking, the prices quoted before Christmas this year were the highest of the year. People who had money to purchase stocks a year ago and hold them would reap good profits if they sold them now.

Big Gains Are Made.

Some stocks during the past year doubled and trebled in value, while many of the important issues advanced 20, 30 and 40 points. The advance means an expansion of millions of dollars in the market value of securities. Some very low records were made during the past year, and the recovery from the low points is gratifying to everybody except the professional bears, who were so pessimistic as to believe that when stocks were at their lowest they would go still lower. The high points reached this week by some of the stocks are the highest on record for them.

Just how much higher the market may go is impossible to determine, but there is no doubt that it is a two-sided affair at present, with opportunities for both bears and bulls to get more than scalping profits out of the trading.

Money Seeking Investment.

The fact that prosperous times are ahead and a feeling of optimism prevails among all large interests, together with the fact that there is an enormous amount of idle money seeking investment is the strongest argument the bulls have to offer. That some stocks are selling too high considering the amount of dividends they pay and their prospects for increasing the dividends is also evident. The corporations which were obliged to curtail maintenance expenses for the purpose of paying dividends are not likely to increase their dividend rate soon, at least until their plants have been restored to normal working conditions. Those corporations which passed their dividends in order to keep up necessary repairs, meet the interest on their bonds and other expenses may find it worth while to add something to the surplus or working capital before resuming dividends, and stockholders should not become impatient if they do not receive cash distributions as soon as they think they ought to have them.

It is estimated that at the beginning of 1909 there will be about \$200,000,000 distributed in the way of dividends. This money will seek investment and aid largely in the expansion of business.

Income Value of Stocks.

Inasmuch as there is a large demand for good investments the following table showing the high and low prices of the principal dividend-paying stocks of the New York market during the year 1908, together with the income values at current prices, will be of interest:

	1908	High	Low	Last	Inc. val. at quo.
Amalgamated	88 1/2	45 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	2.42
Am. Smelting	107	55 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	3.75
Am. Sugar	127 1/2	80	104 1/2	104 1/2	5.42
Am. Tel. & Tel.	132 1/2	101	128 1/2	128 1/2	6.25
Anacostia	53 1/2	27 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	4.02
Atchafalpa	68 1/2	36	57 1/2	57 1/2	5.15
Atlantic Cst. Line	111 1/2	59 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	4.51
Balt. & Ohio	111 1/2	70 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	5.45
Can. Pac.	180 1/2	140	176 1/2	176 1/2	3.97
Can. Leather	101 1/2	75 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	6.93
Ches. & Ohio	59 1/2	25 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	1.72
Chgo. Northwest	179 1/2	135 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	4.49
St. Paul	152 1/2	103 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	4.71
Consolidated Gas	167 1/2	90	162 1/2	162 1/2	2.4
Ill. & Hudson	181	141 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2	4.96
Gen. Electric	102 1/2	111	158	158	5.06
Ill. Central	145 1/2	113 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	4.82
Ill. Central	149 1/2	122 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	4.79
Kan. City So. Pfd.	71 1/2	46	70 1/2	70 1/2	5.63
Lon. & Nashville	124	87 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	4.06
Mackay	78 1/2	52	75 1/2	75 1/2	4.54
Manhattan	154 1/2	120	154 1/2	154 1/2	4.14
N. K. T. Pfd.	74 1/2	46	74 1/2	74 1/2	5.4
National Lead	92	58	92 1/2	92 1/2	4.96
Norfolk & West.	80 1/2	58	85 1/2	85 1/2	4.77
Northern Pacific	157 1/2	116 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	4.88
N. Y. Central	125 1/2	90 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	4.96
N. Y. & West.	47 1/2	20 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	4.44
Pennsylvania	143 1/2	108 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	4.61
Penn. Gas	106 1/2	80	104 1/2	104 1/2	5.71
Reading	143 1/2	92 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	2.85
Southern Pac.	121 1/2	60 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	5.02
Tennessee Copper	52 1/2	25 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	5.34
Union Pacific	184 1/2	110 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	5.3
U. S. Rubber Pfd.	168 1/2	104 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	6.22
U. S. Steel	114 1/2	58 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	5.06
U. S. Steel Pfd.	114 1/2	87 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	6.22
Western Union	68 1/2	41	68 1/2	68 1/2	4.41

COST OF KERNWOOD BRIDGE.

SALEM—The county commissioners apportioned the 40 per cent of the cost of construction of Kernwood bridge between Salem and Beverly as follows: Salem pays \$27,000 and Beverly \$22,634, nothing being assessed on other towns, the county taking 60 per cent.

PUSH NO-LICENSE IN SOUTH ESSEX

Lynn League Changes Name to North Shore Federation and Will Start Vigorous Campaign.

LYNN, Mass.—The work of the no-license organization of this city is to be pushed with greater vigor this year throughout southern Essex county. For this purpose the city of Salem and the towns of Marblehead, Peabody and Revere have been added to its territory, and on Monday active steps toward closing up all places where liquor is being sold illegally will be begun.

John J. Benson, the new secretary, and William C. McNamara, assistant secretary, have been instructed by the board of directors to leave no stone unturned to drive illegal liquor sellers out of this end of the county, and to do everything in their power to drive out the open saloon.

League Becomes Federation.

The name of the organization has been changed from the Lynn Anti-Saloon League to the North Shore Anti-Saloon Federation. This is because the organization will no longer confine itself to this city but expects to carry its work to many other towns and cities along the North Shore.

Swampscott and Saugus will be added to the territory of the federation soon.

Active Campaign Mapped Out.

In the past but little work has been done throughout the year here, the workers confining themselves to election time, but with the appointment of Mr. Benson as secretary plans for an active campaign against the liquor traffic were mapped out.

For the present the two Lynn men will be the only paid officials in this district, but the federation will have headquarters in each town and city where it operates.

SOCIAL REFORM WINS AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Washington society is emancipating itself. A revolt begun last winter by Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the postmaster-general, is receiving the tacit approval of Mrs. Knox, soon to be head of the cabinet social group; Mrs. Newberry, wife of the secretary of the navy; and Mrs. Garfield, wife of the secretary of the interior. This pertains to the custom of making personal calls on the entire official world.

Mrs. Meyer, who has lived in the American embassies in Berlin, St. Petersburg and Rome, refused to obey such a law, and last winter calmly sent her cards around by her footmen. There was indignation, especially in Senators' families, but she survived the storm. Now Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Newberry and others support her position.

OVERHAUL ARMY OF PORTUGUESE

BADAJOS, Spain—A complete overhauling of the Portuguese army in a desperate effort to weed out disaffection was started today as the first act of the new Portuguese ministry, formed under the leadership of Campos Henriques, King Manuel's fourth choice for the premiership.

A number of well known officers have already been retired and several are under arrest. The ministers admit their action may precipitate a revolution.

SHIPPING NEWS

The schooner Fannie Belle Atwood, Capt. George Roberts, arrived at T wharf yesterday after six weeks of hard luck on the banks. Owing to the severe weather she secured only about 20,000 pounds of fish. The schooner was driven by heavy weather to seek shelter at Shelburne, and there she secured a fresh stock of provisions. The trip will be a profitless one.

Other arrivals Friday were the schooners Elmer E. Gray, with 25,000 pounds of fish; Athena, 10,000 pounds; Minerva, 8,000 pounds; George E. Lane, Jr., 14,000 pounds.

The Norwegian ship Derwent, Captain Larsen, now loading a cargo of 1,500,000 feet of lumber at Mystic wharf, arrived yesterday from New York. She left last Tuesday in tow of the sea tug Buccaneer, but outside of Fire island she encountered a northeasterly gale which forced her to return to New York lower harbor. Wednesday afternoon the passage was resumed and she reached here without mishap.

The Leyland line steamer Cambrian, Capt. Hiscoe, sailed early this afternoon for London, loaded to her capacity. She carries 100,000 bushels of grain, 700 head of cattle, besides heavy shipments of provisions, flour, fresh beef and general freight.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK—The weekly statement of the associated banks, as issued today, shows the following changes:

Reserve on all deposits, increase, \$6,913,825; reserve on deposits other than the United States, increase, \$6,665,125; loans, decrease, \$39,234,800; specie, decrease, \$3,649,600; legal tenders, decrease, \$1,126,000; deposits, decrease, \$46,760; 500 circulation, increase, \$2,517,500; total loans, \$1,176,745,000.

NEW BOND ISSUE MAY BE MADE IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Wisconsin Central's Net Earnings Have Been Increasing Steadily and General 4s Are in Good Position.

AN IMPORTANT LINE

Reports have been current on the street for some time that the Wisconsin Central in the near future will sell a new bond issue. Probably the only basis for this may be the placing of the preferred stock recently on a dividend basis. Securities are more marketable if paying dividends and this would not be the first time that a dividend distribution has been made for purposes other than dividing the profits of the corporation among the stockholders.

However, it is pretty generally conceded that, considering the constantly increasing surplus of Wisconsin Central, the company was justified in declaring a dividend on the preferred stock. Since this action was taken renewed attention has been given to the strong position of the first general mortgage 4s.

They have been regarded for some years as a good second-class bond, and because of the company's strong strategic position and ample surplus earnings there has been a good deal of inquiry for the 4s lately.

Wisconsin Central is one of six important lines connecting Chicago with St. Paul and Minneapolis. The company's new extension to Duluth will be in operation shortly and this should add greatly to Wisconsin Central's earnings as the latter city originates a vast amount of freight. Hence, as surplus revenues have been ample to meet interest charges since the reorganization in 1899, the expectation is that they will increase when the Duluth extension is in full operation, at least more than sufficient to carry the new bonds issued to construct that enterprise.

Following the general 4s are about \$11,275,000 of preferred stock, and about \$16,150,000 of common stock having a present market value exceeding \$11,500,000, and this equity is about 50 per cent of the par value of the outstanding general 4s.

GREAT CONFIDENCE IS FELT IN COPPER'S FUTURE

Although the Market Is Quiet Now with the General Expansion in Business a Heavy Demand for the Metal Is Expected to Be Made.

The fact that the greatest faith is entertained by copper merchants and producers in the future of the copper market is shown in the continued large production of the metal in the face of a rather quiet market. This week the market has been unusually dull. This was expected as at this time of the year consumers usually keep down their purchases to the minimum. The reason for this is two-fold. The first is that business generally slackens during the month of December, and second, it is desirable to keep metal stocks low pending the year-end settlements.

The large copper consuming industries such as Westinghouse Electric, General Electric and other concerns of the kind are just beginning to feel the impulse of renewed business activity and as the business of these concerns expands the greater will be the demand for copper metal.

Mining Industry Prospects.

The large consumers are supplied with the metal for some weeks yet, and the leading producers are waiting for them to come into the market. It is believed that January will see a stocking up on the part of the large consumers, inasmuch as their supplies will be pretty well exhausted by the end of that month, and an active buying movement is therefore expected next month.

There is apparently no accumulation of the metal, as the output of the mines is being delivered on old contracts. There is no change in the outlook for the industry. The reasons for expecting improvement in the demand and higher prices are found in the steady gain in general business conditions, the outlook for an active year in the building trades, the extension of the electrical equipment of the railways, the improvement and extensions to the telephone and telegraph systems, the building of power plants and other new enterprises needing copper, the large additions to the navies of the world and the increased use of the metal in the arts, which will follow prosperous business conditions generally.

Utah's Small Production.

The effects of the depression this year on the mining industry were well illustrated by the statement of mineral products for the state of Utah for 1908. The total production was valued at \$25,227,979, against \$50,040,306, in 1907, or a decrease of \$24,812,327. The value of copper is figured at about 13 1/4 cents per pound, as against 20 cents per pound last year, while silver is taken at 13

GRAND MASTER GREET'S MASONS

Rev. Dr. Henry W. Rugg of Providence Sent Message Which Was Read at Annual Convocations Friday.

Thousands of Masons of the Knights Templars and Scottish Rite listened to the message sent from Providence by Rev. Dr. Henry W. Rugg, grand master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States, which was delivered at the annual convocations in Boston Friday noon.

Text of Message.

The message said: "As grand master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States of America, I take pleasure at this season in sending out my word of greeting and of congratulation to the upwards of 183,000 loyal sir knights, bound together by pledges of fraternal and Christian service.

"My official word of greeting, in the form of a holy sentiment, has gone out to all the jurisdictions. Besides this I am grateful for the opportunity to address a word of greeting and reminder to the members of my own grand jurisdiction, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, including now a membership of 16,133, as last reported. I am bound to this old historic body by strong ties of interest and affection.

Rejoice in Growth.

"At this season of the year, while we rejoice in the growth and prosperity of our own, as well as other jurisdictions, let us not forget that a broadening field of opportunity and usefulness as Christ's servants and soldiers opens before us. May we be equal to the larger demands thus imposed.

"May our beloved order be rich in influence and Templar achievement. So may we keep this holiday in good fellowship and translate into loving service the message of good will to men."

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE RECEPTION.

The annual reception by the alumni to the undergraduates of Mt. Holyoke College was held in the hotel Vendome this afternoon. It took the form of a musicale today and the artists included, pianist, Miss Rosalie Rhein of Boston, soprano, Miss Rose McCann of Boston, violinist, Miss Mary Ellis of Hyde Park.

All Stock Markets Are Closed Today

BUYERS OF THIS STOCK EXPECT A DIVIDEND SOON

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Has Been Advancing Rapidly and Investors Evidently Hope for Cash Distribution.

GOOD MANAGEMENT

Brooklyn Rapid Transit attracted a good deal of attention this week by selling above 60, making an advance of about 10 points over the high record of last week and reaching the highest price of the year. The lowest for 1908 was 37 1/4. The lowest price ever quoted was 26 3/4 in November last year, and the highest ever quoted was 94 7/8 in January, 1906.

The stock does not pay a dividend and the rise this year of over 70 per cent is thought to be due to the belief that the stock will be put on a dividend paying basis some time in 1909. Just what the prospects may be for a distribution even in the case of a good financial showing is not known.

The present price of the refunding 4s which have been selling in the neighborhood of 84 makes the possibility of dividends all the more probable as when these advance to around 90 the company can finance improvements with the bonds and return the surplus earnings to the stockholders in the shape of dividends. The floating debt of nearly \$2,000,000 reported at the close of the last fiscal year and the first mortgage 5s could be retired by the sale of the bonds thus placing the company on such a strong financial footing that dividends could probably be steadily maintained.

Owing to the heavy overcapitalization incident to the organization of the company the system failed to show a surplus after payment of fixed charges until 1900. Since that time rapid strides have been made so that the initial handicap has been overcome.

Comparing the earnings and expenses of 1908 with those of 1907 it will be seen that gross earnings increased almost 7 per cent more than the total cost of operating expenses. The true efficiency of management, however, is better shown by comparing the percentage of increase in the actual cost of operating the cars which was 40.2 per cent against 74.8 per cent increase in earnings. The extra expense it will be seen was for better maintenance which increased 145.5 per cent for way and 106 per cent for equipment as against 68 per cent increase in total expenses. Fixed charges did not increase by about 17 per cent as rapidly as earnings, while the surplus for the stock stands out with a gain of 294 per cent for the nine years. A very important item in showing the efficiency of operation is the amount spent for damages. Here the increase was only about two thirds as large as the gain in earnings.

ROOSEVELT DEBUT CARDS FOR CHUMS

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Roosevelt in making up the guest list for her daughter Ethel's debut has not invited any young man or girl because of official rank possessed by parent or relative, but solely because the youth or maid is a friend of Ethel.

Certain girls in diplomatic circles have not received the bits of pasteboard and construe this as a slight. But Mrs. Roosevelt has clearly announced her position. It is that Ethel's debut has nothing to do with so-called "official" society, and that the guests were selected because they are her daughter's friends, most of them her school chums.

Three additional dances have been arranged for Ethel on Jan. 8 and 22, and on a date in February.

MAYOR GIVES PEN TO E. F. DEERING

Edwin F. Deering, one of the oldest and best known dairy dealers in the market district, has received a gift from Mayor Hibbard—the pen used by the mayor in signing the new market leases. Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Deering were friends when the mayor was employed in the senior Hibbard's stall and for a number of years they worked side by side. While looking over the leases last week the mayor ran across Mr. Deering's, and then and there he decided to send him the pen.

OLD JERSEY STABLES BURNED.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The department had to fight a bad fire in the William A. Lausten stables in Market street within a stone's throw of two engine houses. Before any apparatus got to work, the flames had spread through the second floor. The loss will reach \$25,000. The stables were formerly those of the old New Jersey hotel, renowned a century ago as the largest in the country.

TRACT FOR ITALIAN FARMS?

VINELAND, N. J.—A local firm has just sold 10,000 acres of land to a realty concern of New York; the tract lies between May's Landing and Richland. The company is headed, it is said, by wealthy Italians, who purpose to cut the tract into small farms and sell on easy terms to Italians sweet in the culture of grapes and sweet potatoes.

SHOW OWNERS. ASK INJUNCTION

Proprietors of Moving Picture Places in New York Closed by Mayor Hold Him Responsible for Losses.

NEW YORK—Six hundred owners of moving picture shows at a meeting in the Murray Hill Lyceum have approved a plan to hold Mayor McCallan personally responsible for the order which closed all the picture shows in the city.

An injunction will be sought permitting all the shows to reopen, and the proprietors will oppose the mayor with a fund of \$15,000 as sineas of war. It is asserted that McCallan by his sweeping closing order had laid himself open to damages for all the losses suffered by the men in the moving picture business.

The picture show owners have organized a permanent association, with William Fox president. Mr. Fox says that the mayor has left 40,000 persons without a means of livelihood. He says that 12,000 persons were directly employed in the moving picture shows, and that the greater total was reached by those dependent upon them.

"We represent a capital investment of \$50,000,000 in this city alone," said Fox. "There are 800 moving picture showmen in New York, and we want to know whether with a stroke of his pen the mayor can wipe out our business. If he had the legal right to do so, then he has wiped out \$50,000,000 in actual money."

The \$15,000 fund to fight the mayor's action was raised by membership in the new association requiring an initiation fee of \$25. It was agreed that the dues be \$50 a year, which, it was said, will give a fund of about \$30,000 a year for defensive work.

PARCELS POST WITH AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON—The new parcels post arrangement between this country and Austria will go into effect Jan. 1. The agreement does not include Hungary. Parcels to be exchanged between the two countries must not weigh more than 11 pounds, nor measure more than 3 feet 6 inches in length or more than 6 feet in length and girth combined. Postage must be prepaid at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. If necessary, a delivery charge not exceeding 5 cents will be collected of the addressee on delivery of the parcel.

APPLES CHEAP AND PLENTIFUL

The markets show a larger supply of apples for the holiday season than for many years, and the quality of the fruit is above the normal. Recent receipts have been quite large. Contrary to the usual experience at this season, prices have declined slightly since Thanksgiving. Kings are a favorite and New York dealers are paying \$5 a barrel for the best of them. Goods Spys are meeting with a fair demand at from \$3 to \$4.50 a barrel. The best Baldwins are being sought for and sell readily at \$4.

Old Colony Trust Company

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TO RENT—Steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, \$30. Apply to janitor, 485 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury.

LECTURES.
THE SALE of course tickets now on for Mr. Charles Ziegler's lectures on "The Common Life" at Tremont Temple closes Dec. 29.

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REAL ESTATE

WITH STOCKS AND TOOLS.
VILLAGE FARM of 63 acres. About half of this is covered with a good growth of wood which in a few years will pay for the farm. Some apples and small fruit; house has nine rooms and two large closets, one of which could be used for bath; barn 34x54; large shed; two hen-houses; light in village; electric power; street lighted by electricity

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

A WOMAN'S WRITING DESK

If there is one spot in the whole house which seems most particularly to represent the nature of the woman who rules therein, it is her writing desk. Men are no longer letter writers as in the old-fashioned office. They receive their mail at their offices, go through it twice each day and answer letters by summoning a stenographer and dictating replies.

The art of correspondence has very largely developed upon the shoulders of rather the hands of women. Rote society demands that a certain amount of almost meaningless missives drift through the mails each day. We must acknowledge invitations, send regrets or acceptances, return thanks for hospitality and send appreciation to friends for any unusual success of their own. This formal correspondence holds the social world together, it is the peculiar work of women, and no carefully bred woman neglects it.

The influence of the kind little note goes far. It may reach out to some lonely young man who is a student in your city and to whom you can send an invitation to Sunday tea or a home dinner.

It may reach to a shop girl who has been courteous and to whom you can send a stream of golden happiness by just a word of appreciation. It may reach to a distinguished author, lecturer or musician and bring to you a friendship which you scarcely hoped to enjoy, because the word of real understanding that you write is the word he has hungered for. It may reach to that particular place of parched and famished

thought where you and you only can give the water and the nourishment of understanding.

One ought never to neglect the writing desk or forget to pen the courteous words which keep alive the social contact. Don't let your desk get piled up with neglected letters, don't be in such a restless, hurried state that you cannot sit quietly down every day and draw to you the ends of the earth in remembering the friends across the sea, the friends across the continent, the friends merely across the town. That life can never be narrow or the world humdrum to those who regularly keep up correspondence, enlarging it from time to time, and where some one drops out, replacing that interest with another perhaps finer and higher relationship in the group of friends.

But conventional and social correspondence, mere note writing, should be but a part of the work that is done at the desk. Every woman could develop herself into an excellent letter writer if she tried to recount with some exactness, with some color, some animation, the incidents of her day. You have your old school teachers, your youthful friends, your favorite cousin, your aged kinswoman, or the interesting traveling companion who inspired a fresh interest in life. Write to these with some literary effort, take pains to convey yourself through the medium of words, revive the delightful habit of penning a letter which means almost a personal visit. It will be a satisfaction to you as well as to those whom you bless with such remembrance.

A Versatile Pedler

A gentlemanly looking pedler, says the Cleveland Leader, entered a business man's office and coughed slightly to attract attention. The occupant of the office kept at his work, until he reached a convenient stopping place, and then turned abruptly to his caller. "Well," he asked, "what can I do for you?"

"I am introducing," the pedler began, "a patent electric hair brush."

"What do I want with a hair brush?" growled the business man. "Can't you see I'm bald?"

"Your lady, perhaps?"

"Bald, too, except when she's dressed up."

"Yes, sir. But you may have at home a little child."

"We have. It's one month old and quite bald."

"Of course, at that age," said the pedler. "But," he persisted, "maybe you keep a dog?"

"We do," said the business man. "A hairless Chinese dog."

The pedler dove into another pocket. "Allow me," he said, "to show you the latest thing in fly paper."

Exit the Hansom Cab

"London's gondola," the hansom cab, has had its day, and the future is with the taximeter. What amounts to an official recognition of the fact is to be found in a new police regulation on the subject of cab whistles. Hitherto one blast has signified a call for a hansom, two blasts meant a four-wheeler or "growler," and three were required to summon a taximeter.

Now this is all changed by a regulation issued by the chief commissioner of police, and the "taxi" takes the place of honor, the hansom going down and the "growler" being last in order. Henceforward one whistle summons a "taxi." This recognition of the fact that the taximeter has become the most popular of hackney conveyances will do something to mitigate the nuisance of shrill whistling which at certain times and places was one of the worst of London's "noises."

A Queen's Accomplishments

Apocryphos of Queen Alexandra's sixtieth birthday, it is observed that the Queen of England is not only the most youthful looking queen of her age, but the most versatile. The list of her interests and accomplishments includes music, needlework, watercolor painting, photography and fencing. Her Majesty's agility with the foils is astonishing for a woman in the seventh decade.

The Queen has the "collection" fad. Her most curious collection is one of the various styles of hats and bonnets she has worn during the last twenty years. Every hat or bonnet is carefully ticketed, and every ticket bears the dates of the most important occasions on which that particular hat or bonnet was worn—its royal owner.

GOODBY—PROUD WORLD!

O when I am safe in my sylvan home,
I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome;
And when I am stretched beneath the pines,
Where the evening star so holy shines,
I laugh at the lore and pride of man.
At the sophist's schools and the learned clan.
For what are they all in their conceit,
When man in the bush with God may meet?

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

GREAT BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD

Their Architectural Grandeur and Symbolism

Few examples of man's handiwork approach the sublimity and grandeur of the finest that has been achieved in architecture. The truly great buildings of the world in a measure have the same imposing effect as the wonders of nature. They are, in fact, monuments to mark the progress of mankind through the centuries; and a study of them is a study of man's progress and development. The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to present a series of ten of the most remarkable buildings in the world, with an architect's explanation of their construction and symbolism. The third is given today.



CHURCH OF ST. SOPHIA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Greatest of all Byzantine structures, i.e., those of the Eastern Roman empire, and perhaps the boldest arched building in the world, St. Sophia has doubtless the most varied, thrilling history of any. Constantinople, that storm-center around which the nations' balance of power now operates to produce a brooding calm, has been the nucleus of many a prodigious strife during past centuries. Literally born from fire was St. Sophia, rising Phoenix-like at the behest of Emperor Justinian from the ruins of a former church burned by the Nika rebels A. D. 532. Forty days after this occurrence, Justinian having subdued the rebellion, laid with pomp the corner stone of the new, present church. Fairly plundering the realm in eagerness to produce a Christian shrine of surpassing scale and magnificence, he completed the structure in six years by the genius of his architects, Anthemius and Isidorus. Upon its completion the Emperor declared: "I have surpassed thee, O Solomon!"

Fireproof construction was Justinian's prime requirement for this vast church, and solid masonry indeed it is. Its structural fault, however, was flatness of its dome, thrown down by an earthquake 22 years later, and then rebuilt higher by Justinian, who thereafter consecrated the church, in the name of Divine Wisdom, Agia Sophia. This, therefore, is its declared symbolism.

The vast church covers a space 245 feet by 255 feet internally. Its main body or nave is 100 feet wide by 225 feet long and 185 feet high to the crown of the central dome. The ingenious semi-domes around the central one amplify the spaciousness, producing an airy, grand effect; while the double-height arcades of graceful arches on polished columns carrying the tympana of the dome construction, are marvels of beauty and of inventive genius by Justinian's inspired architects. Divine Mind, explanation of

the ancients for their master-strokes of skill, alone inspires such a creation, a model constantly followed in myriad structures since, notably and latest of all the interior shape of a building already become world-famous, the Mother Church of Christian Science, Boston.

St. Sophia is internally a marvel of polished marbles, mosaics and exquisite carvings of Byzantine, geometric and foliated style. Galleries and chapels enhance the fascinations of its majestic interior.

Yet this splendid church of eastern Roman Christianity was destined to entail to a power shaped afar off in the wilds of Arabia and sweeping like a tempest over Rome's civic aggregates. At Constantinople or Byzantium, 620 A. D., Heraclius, ruler of the eastern Roman empire, received by courier a strange letter bidding him yield to a prophet of God. To this the Emperor returned a polite reply; whereat Mahomet's response was in due course that whirlwind of fanatic war persisting after him from generation to generation, to culminate at last for Byzantium in its capture and sack by the Mahometan Turks, A. D. 1453.

At this date St. Sophia was serving as the Patriarchate cathedral of the Christian Greek church, holding as its peculiar orthodoxy these tenets: The Holy Ghost proceeding only from the Father, not from the son; probation after death till the judgment day; trine baptism, i.e., by three immersions at the ordinance.

On storming of the city by the Turks the Christians fled to their great cathedral. But they were massacred there by the ferocious conquerors, who, however, spared the church, making it their chief mosque. They also preserved the Greek church Patriarchate in their empire, patronizing it to control their Christian subjects.

A Bad Blunder

Fair Debutante—Prof. Werdigo didn't seem to like it when I told him I thought he was working too hard and that he ought to try to get a little fresh air now and then.

Shocked Parent — I should say he didn't! Child, you forgot that he conducts an orchestra at one of the first-class theaters.—Chicago Record-Herald.

IDOLS

To the ordinary man the word "idol" conveys essentially the idea of a graven image. The reader recalls the words of the book of Exodus, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth." He remembers the struggle of Moses with the people, at the foot of Sinai, when Aaron fashioned for them the golden calf, and the persistence with which all through the history of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel they turned back to the false gods and worshiped them. He is consequently apt, when he hears the word "idol," to picture to himself the winged bulls of Assyria, the half-man half-bird deities of Egypt and the images of Baal. The word idol has, however, a much wider significance than this. "Produce your cause," writes the prophet Isaiah, "bring forth your strong reasons." Now the phrase "strong reasons," Professor Cheyne has shown, is simply idols, and a man's idols are simply his strong reasons.

The strong reasons of the primitive man were mainly comprised in the necessity for obtaining food and shelter; and if he was a mighty hunter his efforts were inspired at least as much by necessity as by desire. Gradually, however, as the world became more civilized life became more complicated. Considerations which had never even occurred to the primitive man came to govern the conduct of his descendants. His strong reasons began to increase indefinitely, so that by the end of the first century of the Christian era Paul is found grouping them, in his letter to the Galatians, into the characteristics which manifest the works of the flesh and those which are the fruit of the Spirit. The times in which Paul wrote are not our times, the conditions he had to deal with are not our conditions; but the human mind remains very much the same, and if a man claims that his idols are the ideals of the spirit, then he will have to ask himself, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 496 of Science and Health: "Am I living the life that approaches the supreme good? Am I demonstrating the healing power of Truth and Love?"

It is a question which ultimately can only be answered by himself, and it is a question which it is vitally necessary to him to answer honestly. It is not a question which it is difficult to answer, but it is a question which in order to answer it is necessary to examine yourself remorselessly, and in order to benefit by it to be prepared to translate that examination into reform.

The fact is, if we would only admit it, most of us when we first hear Truth speaking to us through Christian Science obey the call, as Abram obeyed the call to come out of Haran, but like Abram we bring as many as possible of our old possessions with us. We call this prudence, but if we are honest, as time goes by and we learn more of Truth, we begin to see our idols in their true perspective, and we discover that they are most of them just as ill-looking as the eastern demon of the northwest wind. One man is inordinately proud of the possession of a pedigree, but, if you come to think of it, every man has a pedigree of exactly the same length, only some people's ancestors were careless enough or indifferent enough to mislay them. After all, a pedigree is only the record of so many generations of an illusion, so the only inspiration it carries with it is the temptation to make a man believe he is something when he is nothing. A famous English playwright once drew a picture of a man who traced his descent back to a moulusk; the effect he said that it had on him was that he was born sneering. That according to the doctrine of evolution is the common ancestor of us all. It is not, however, a doctrine that is calculated to assist us in an effort to heal sickness and to destroy sin. It is too solidly material for that. Whereas a recognition of the fact that God is our common ancestor and that "in him we live, and move and have our being" endows us with the spiritual power to answer the question Mrs. Eddy bids us put to ourselves in the affirmative by "demonstrating the healing power of Truth and Love."

The twin brother to this belief of material ancestry is the belief of material wealth. Honest Iago had the world put money in his purse. It was doing that, however, centuries before Othello's an-

There are 75 peaks in the Himalayas of which the height exceeds 24,000 feet, according to the Geological Survey of India, a summary of which has been made public. The first impression one gets from them, says the New York Sun, is that the Himalayas so far exceed every other mountain system in the world in everything that makes the greatness of mountains that they stand in a class by themselves.

Though these mighty ranges have been included in the survey scheme of British India for a century, a great many of their lofty peaks are not yet mapped and there are many hundreds of summits whose height is not yet known. But of the peaks that have been measured there are 75 whose height exceeds 24,000 feet.

It is certain there is no mountain of this height in North America, and if there is so lofty a summit in South America, the fact is yet to be shown.

Each of these 75 mountains is nearly or more than two miles higher than the loftiest eminence in Europe and stands four-fifths of a mile or more above the highest point in Africa.

The Geological Survey catalogues these 75 principal peaks in five classes in order of magnitude. The peaks of the first magnitude, exceeding 28,000 feet in height, include only Mount Everest and Kinchinjunga I; peaks of the second magnitude, between 27,000 and 28,000 feet, are Kinchinjunga II and Makala; third magnitude, between 26,000 and 27,000 feet, 11 mountains; fourth magnitude, between 25,000 and 26,000 feet, 32 mountains; and fifth magnitude, between 24,000 and 25,000 feet, 28 mountains.

Thus far 887 mountains have been measured whose height is 20,000 feet or more. It is estimated, according to the law of probability, based upon the work already done, that there are probably 1303 mountains in the Himalayas that are 20,000 feet or more in height.

Look not thou down, but up!
To use of a cup.
The festal board, lamp's flash and trumpet's peal.
The Master's lips aglow!
Thou, heaven's consummate cup,
What needest thou with earth's wheels?
—Browning, "Rabbi Ben Ezra."

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Let Something Good Be Said

When over the fair fame of a friend
or foe
The shadow of disgrace shall fall;
instead
Of words of blame or proof of thus
and so,
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet
May fall so low but love may lift
his head,
Even the cheek of shame with tears
is wet,
If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn
aside
In ways of sympathy; no soul so
dead
But may awaken strong and glori-
fied,
If something good be said.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

IT PROBABLY CURED HIM

A physician who had had scarcely any sleep for two days called upon a patient—an Irishman—who was suffering from pneumonia. Sitting down in a chair beside the sick man, he bent his ear to his chest to hear the respiration, calling up on Pat to count.

The doctor was so fatigued that when the patient had counted up to ten he went to sleep, with his ear on the sick man's chest. Awakening, he heard Pat still counting. "Tin thousand an' a svintry-six, tin thousand an' a svintry-sivin."—Harper's Weekly.

The Better Part of Valor

A sensible man is one who knows when to let go before taking hold.—Chicago News.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

A Trained Cat's Tricks

A 200-page book dedicated to the memory of a cat has been published by Mrs. Laura W. Greene of Berwyn, Ill., a prominent club woman and vice-president of the American Cat Fanciers' Association.

The cat whose fame is thus perpetuated is the late Tom Willoughby Greene, 3 years old, black, orange-eyed and four times winner of the blue ribbon at the annual cat show in Chicago.

The book is a volume of stories about cats and kittens, including several of which T. W. Greene was hero. Tom

had his own bed, with sheets, pillow and quilts. He tucked himself in carefully each night. At the side of his bed an alarm clock was set for 8 a. m. When it rang Tom got up, went to the maid's room and aroused her, gently tapping her face with the tip of his tail.

The Queer Old World

"I think you're quite funny," I said
To the river, "for while you're abed
You're awake night and day;
And run on, yet you
And your mouth is so far from your
head."

I said to the hill: "Th' allow
You have a most wonderful brow,
But you've such a big foot
That you never can put
On a shoe of the style they use now."

I said to the tree: "You are queer,
Your trunk is all packed, but I fear
You can't leave until spring.
When—a curious thing!
You must still remain standing right
here."

To a green-red blackberry I said:
"I know you are green when you're red,
And you're red when you're green"—
But to say what I mean
Is enough to befuddle o'—thead.
—St. Nicholas.

To be great, be wise;
Content of spirit must from science flow,
For 'tis a Godlike attribute to know.
—Prior.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

A subscriber writes: Here is a puzzle in punctuation that sets forth an incontrovertible and scientific fact, which like some other simple ones is not easily recognized, but when once seen—understood—is self-evident thereafter:

That that is is that that is not is not that it is.

ANSWERS TO LAST RIDDLES.

- 1—Because it rises from the yeast.
- 2—Smoke.
- 3—Two; inside and outside.
- 4—Because it contains many currants.
- 5—The multiplication table.
- 6—A uniform.
- 7—He was upright, grand and square.
- 8—He isn't dead yet.
- 9—Berlin because it is on the river Spree.
- 10—A chimney.
- 11—There is a man in it.
- 12—Dust.
- 13—Your breath.
- 14—The word wholesome.

—Helen Howard in Boston Herald.

Wild Easter Lilies

Lovely as the wild flowers are in Indian hills, there are none to beat the flowers that flourish all over the Nilgiris, says "The Lady." Great white Easter lilies grow wild profusely; wild heliotrope in thick, high bushes, and hedges covered with bloom, and every beautiful and delicate fern imaginable in the woodlands.

Many a man has lost his good name by having it engraved on the handle of his umbrella.—Chicago Nev

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 26, 1908.

The Business Situation

THE ONLY THING that in any way resembles a cloud in the commercial skies is the proposed readjustment of the tariff laws, but men who are awake to the business possibilities of the future are not waiting to see what will be done by way of tariff revision. The man who hesitates now in fear of a tariff readjustment is likely to find himself later on in the rear of the business procession.

There is no better barometer of the conditions than the money market. One of the strongest indications of sound fundamental conditions is the strong demand for bonds which has continued for several months. Nearly every new bond issue that is made is oversubscribed from three to five times. All kinds of bonds, including railroad, industrial and government, are in urgent request notwithstanding the fact that many millions of new issues have been floated recently. This demand for bonds means there is a vast amount of idle money waiting investment. At the beginning of the new year upward of \$200,000,000 will be disbursed by various corporations in dividends. This will further increase the demand for securities, and new business enterprises will receive all the encouragement they are justly entitled to in a financial way.

The holiday trade in most of the large cities was of large volume and near the record mark. This retail trade had much to do with keeping money in circulation, as the many purchasers of holiday gifts had reason to know. Good retail business is a great impetus to commerce of all kinds, as upon it depends the turning of many industrial wheels. In some retail lines, the mild weather was somewhat of a drawback and there has been some hesitancy in other directions but the general tendency is toward business improvement.

The metal market is reported as rather quiet at present, due to large production and a curtailment of consumption. At the close of the year it is the practise of consumers of copper, pig iron and other basic metals to keep their stocks as low as possible, pending the year-end settlements and inventories. Production, however, has not been diminished to any perceptible extent, indicating that the producers are confident that the new year will witness an expansion in business such as will warrant heavy consumption of metals.

Western railroad officials report a substantial increase in tonnage of all kinds and the increased gross and net earnings shown in their monthly and quarterly reports bear evidence of this, even in the face of the reported increase, a few days ago, in the number of idle cars, a condition due to the business fluctuation from week to week as well as to the fact that many damaged cars have been repaired and made ready for service. Compared with the statements for the same period a year ago nearly every railroad in the country is able to report increased earnings. The industrials also are showing gradual improvement. The United States Steel Corporation is said to be operating about 58 per cent of its blast furnace capacity and about 60 per cent of its finishing capacity. Some of the independents are doing even more than this. The Republic Iron & Steel Company is reported to be operating nearly its full capacity.

WHILE we are engaged in revising the tariff, would it not be a good time, as well as a good thing, to remove the tax on art, on culture, on refinement, on those things which make for the advancement, intellectually and morally, of our people, rich and poor, young and old, regardless of creed, class or condition?

It has been held for some years that we tax art for the benefit of the American artist. This is not true, for anything which has a tendency to prevent the natural development of the artistic taste of the country cannot by any possibility be a benefit to the American artist. He will do better, he will prosper more certainly, where art is free than where it is regulated, or checked or stunted in its growth by taxation. The freer is art, the more accessible are things artistic to the people, the more the public is led by easy acquaintance with it to love art, the greater will be the field for the artist.

It has been held for some years that art is a luxury of the rich, and that, therefore, it should be taxed. This is not true. There never was a picture or a piece of sculpture, or any work of art whatsoever, brought into the country, and there never will be, that will not eventually, and inevitably, be of greater benefit to the poor, so called, than to the rich, so called, for the manifest destiny of the private art collection is the public art museum.

What do we derive in revenue from the tax on art? In the fiscal year of 1906-07 art works not specially provided for, paintings in oil and water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, altogether netted us in customs duties the amount of \$774,409.87, and it is no exaggeration to say that this exaction—contemptible as it is when we consider the financial resources of the country—cost us during the same period the loss of art treasures to the value of millions.

The tax on art, which has been called a tax on civilization, should be abolished, and there never was a more propitious time for its abolition than now.

The Medical Congress at Melbourne

THE EIGHTH medical congress of Australasia has recently been held in Melbourne, and the detailed reports, which have just been received in this country, are in some respects interesting reading. The president, Professor Allen, in his inaugural address, after discussing the modern theories of natural science, arrived at what he described as the great mystery, namely, the nature of life. He quickly made it plain that he was prepared to accept the theory of modern philosophic idealism, which he explained accounted for matter as focalized energy, and then he went on to claim that this energy was "in its last resort, the expression of the divine will; that the physical and the spiritual are not heterogeneous in the sense that one cannot act upon the other; that in every manifestation of energy the physical and the spiritual are both present."

If this is not undiluted pantheism it would be difficult to say what it is. It agrees, indeed, with the amazing theory put forward, some time ago, by Canon Scott Holland of St. Paul's Cathedral in

London, that "Spirit is the ultimate reality of matter." The language of the canon was very much simpler than that of the professor, but it comes to precisely the same thing in the end. "Matter," he said, "is the expression, the organ, the body of Spirit. It is spiritual creation, a spiritual fact. That is its glory. Spirit possesses it; inhabits it; sustains it; fulfills it; transfigures it. In seeing it, you see Spirit. In understanding it, you understand Spirit. In uniting with it, you are united to Spirit. In loving it you love Spirit." And all this in spite of the fact that Jesus said, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee; Ye must be born again."

Any one who takes a more transcendental view than this the professor is inclined to dismiss summarily as imbued with the vagaries of pseudo-science. Now pseudo-science is simply the term in which the natural scientist defines unorthodoxy, and he can be just as intolerant in his attitude to it as ever the church was to heresy. To hear him talk you might sometimes think that the conclusions of natural science were immutable, instead of their having been through just as many variations as the dogmas of the churches, and requiring just as much faith to accept. Most sects have been heretical before they became orthodox, and most scientific opinions might have had pseudo attached to them before they receive their usual temporary orthodoxy.

Against these pseudo-scientists the professor quoted the lines:

"Around the ancient track marched, rank in rank,
The army of unalterable law."

Law certainly is unalterable, but that is a good deal more than can be said of the theories or laws of natural science. Sir Isaac Newton, said Leibnitz, seems to imagine that God had not the foresight to create perpetual motion. A great many other natural scientists, of the most orthodox kind, seem to think that though "the flesh profiteth nothing," divine Mind took infinite pains to create it, and to create it inharmonious. One day they will begin to see that there are some things hidden from the intelligence of the adult which have been revealed to babes.

The Finance Commission's City Charter Draft

SOME of the most important features of the draft of a new charter for the city of Boston, to be submitted by the finance commission, have become known, and they are such as to require earnest consideration of thinking citizens.

To begin with is the information that what is known as the "commission" form of government, such as that, for instance, in operation in Galveston, Tex., has been discarded, because it is thought it would be indiscreet for a community of Boston's age, experience and standing to adopt emotionally a new system of municipal government, even if it has worked fairly well elsewhere. The conditions existing where the "commission" plan is at present in use are very different from those prevailing here. Moreover, all that is required is to adjust the present system to our necessities and to operate it intelligently, efficiently and honestly.

The cardinal features of the present system are preserved in the draft of the new city charter. It is proposed we shall have a mayor and council, but that the mayor shall have one long term, and one only, and that the council shall be composed only of a sufficient number of members to give representation to the different districts of the city. The council will be restricted to general legislative matters, such as franchises for public service corporations, street improvements, and the passage of requests and the approval of proposals to be laid before the mayor and finance board. The latter will really constitute the governing business body of the municipality, will care for all matters relating to the city's finances, control all contracts, etc. In other words, the general legislation will be in the hands of the city council, or board of aldermen, while the work of administering the affairs of the city will be under the entire control of the mayor and his finance board.

It has not as yet been determined how many persons shall compose the city council and how many shall compose the finance board. In fact, many details remain to be worked out, but the features mentioned will probably be recommended without change. More radical will be the provisions of a political nature in the charter. No candidate will have the advantage of a party label. The mayor and all elective officers are to be chosen without regard to the usual political machinery. There will be no primaries. All candidates are to come forward by petition. Their names simply will appear on the ballot without any party designation. A larger number of signatures of voters will be necessary than now, however, to insure a place on the ballot.

There will be changes of a very positive character in the method of transacting the ordinary business of the city in the event of the adoption of this charter. Much of the department work, for instance, will be done under contract. The auditing department will be completely changed, the auditor becoming more than a mere machine. He will be expected to investigate bills before approving them. Consolidation of some of the departments is provided for. Throughout, so far as may be judged from the incomplete summary published, the finance commission has evidently aimed at simplicity in municipal government while keeping a sharp lookout for efficiency and honesty in administration.

A new charter will be a matter of great importance—a matter of vital importance—to the city of Boston. Plenty of time should be allowed for the study of the draft when completed, and plenty of time for a discussion of it. And when it shall be amended to meet the views of the majority, a commission of able lawyers should be employed to search out and remove all possible flaws in the instrument.

THE NEWS that practically everything about the farm will soon be done by electricity will be pleasing to that large element of our urban population which is constantly yearning for "contact with the soil," and which is only deterred from contact with it by reason of the widespread popular belief that "contact with the soil" means hard work.

By hard work, of course, is meant work the city dweller, as a rule, is not accustomed to and hence uninviting. In reality, the city man is just as active as the country man, although it would be next to impossible to make either believe it.

However, this aside, those urbanites who have been yearning all these years for life on a small farm away from the hurly-burly, the turmoil and the competition of the city, will be interested to learn that if everything works well it is only a matter of a short time until

As to the Attractions of the Electric Farm

one may operate a farm by learning the various combinations and touching at the proper time the proper electric buttons.

From the advance announcements of what is likely to happen if the plans of the promoters of the electric farm shall be carried out, it appears that it will be more necessary for the city dweller desirous of following farm life in the future to qualify himself for the performance of his prospective duties by a course in electric engineering than by a course in agriculture. For it looks as if any defect in his knowledge of electric currents and their mechanical regulation to the needs of the different departments of his farm, from the chicken coop to the hayloft, from the operation of the electric plow to the operation of the electric spade, might lead to the breakdown of the entire system, or at least its stoppage until such time as an electrician could be summoned from the nearest town.

It is a delightful thing, naturally, to think of having the cows milked by electricity, the milk churned by electricity, the land cultivated by electricity, the hens fed by electricity, the eggs collected by electricity, the horses groomed and harnessed and hitched up by electricity, and all that, but, at second glance, does it not call for expert knowledge of electricity which if put to use in the crowded, elbowing, heartless, noisy city would enable one to live just as comfortably in a steam-heated apartment?

We are not prepared to answer this question. At least, we would prefer to leave the answer to the disinterested reader.

It is about to be announced in Washington, practically in an official manner, or, properly speaking, through the clerk of the Senate navy committee, who has just completed a compilation on the subject, that among the navies of the world ours now stands second.

Great Britain, of course, comes first. The relative positions of France and Germany are changed, the latter now being in fourth instead of third place. Japan stands fifth, and is very likely to remain in this position indefinitely, since she is constructing at present only two great battleships, while those nations to which she comes closest as a competitor are maintaining at least their usual activity in this particular.

The figures are interesting as well as important. Great Britain has sixty-one first-class battleships, with a tonnage of 910,330; the United States thirty-one, with a tonnage of 449,796; Germany thirty-one, with a tonnage of 414,486; France twenty-six, with a tonnage of 357,132; and Japan fifteen, with a tonnage of 231,444. Including armored cruisers, we are told, France ranks Germany, her tonnage of both battleships and armored cruisers being 573,364, while that of Germany is only 548,254. The tonnage of the United States battleships and armored cruisers is 607,241; that of Great Britain, 1,395,930. France takes precedence of both the United States and Germany if the tonnage of all the vessels in the navy, including submarines, torpedo boats, etc., is counted. All told, France has 516 vessels to the credit of her navy, their total tonnage being 801,188, while the tonnage of the entire German navy is 643,599, that of the United States 770,468, and that of Japan 444,903.

It will be seen by these figures that although it has been a matter seriously questioned recently, Great Britain still maintains her navy at the two-power standard, that is, in point of the number of ships and tonnage, at least, equal to the naval force of any other two powers. Whether she is maintaining this advantage in point of efficiency, also, is something that cannot very well be determined, and it is to be hoped that it may remain for all time an undetermined proposition, since it could be only definitely settled by war. It will also be seen by these figures that while there is a slight difference between them here and there, the other four great naval powers are well matched. In fact, a balance is preserved all the way through which is full of promise for the future. Though England dominates the seas, she is confessedly desirous above all things of avoiding conflict with any of the lesser naval powers, while, when all is said, not one of the lesser naval powers is courting trouble with her.

The United States is becoming more and more a determining factor in the maintenance of the balance of power, and, which is far more important, in the maintenance of the world's peace. Our people as a rule will be pleased to learn of our steady advancement as a naval power, not because we are thereby placed on a stronger footing as a war maker, but because with our growth in naval armament comes to us a more influential standing as a peacemaker.

The Panama Canal Was a Bargain

WHILE the effort to create a sensation in regard to the disposal of the \$40,000,000 paid by the United States for the Panama Canal property has turned out discreditable in the extreme to the persons who attempted it, the episode has not been without its redeeming features.

For one thing it has destroyed even the shadow of a doubt that the important negotiations which ended with this country acquiring possession of the Canal zone were honestly conducted throughout. It has been clearly proved that the money paid for the property and rights did not go into the pockets of Americans. The facts have conclusively shown that President Roosevelt's pride in this achievement as free from graft and scandal is justified.

As if to add the final touch to the whole matter, Judge Everett C. Bumpus, of this city, who last summer officially investigated the canal situation, makes the exceedingly interesting and pleasing declaration that the United States also drove a good bargain when it bought out the French company for \$40,000,000.

Judge Bumpus says that he went to Panama last summer with what he thinks is the general belief here, that this country had paid a good round price to get rid of the French company and clear the field for action. When he got there, however, he was met with the statement by all who knew anything about it that the actual value of the property turned over, including that part of the work done by the French in building the canal, exceeded in value the amount paid.

According to Judge Bumpus, a goodly part of the work done by the French has been of substantial service, and he calls their plans invaluable. But he rightly gives the greater credit to the fine spirit they showed in entering upon the work at all. He quotes an official as saying: "I question whether we would have had the courage to have begun if the French had not already opened the way so that we might have the benefit of what they actually did and be taught by their experience to avoid their follies."

Although the French failed to carry this important work to a successful completion, Judge Bumpus does well to bring to the public attention that they by no means made a total failure. Indeed, no brave, honest effort can ever be lost, and so far as these qualities went into the inception and starting of the Panama Canal the work has endured.